

*The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill*

# PRESS

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OCTOBER 3, 1959



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





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### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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### OUR COVER PICTURE:

Gradually, Cotton Belt States are taking the logical step of finishing cattle in the feedlot, using homegrown grains and roughages in combination with their homegrown protein concentrates—cottonseed meal and soybean meal. Oil mills and their National Cottonseed Products Association Research and Educational Division are providing leadership and information to make feedlot fattening profitable.

Photo by John Jeter

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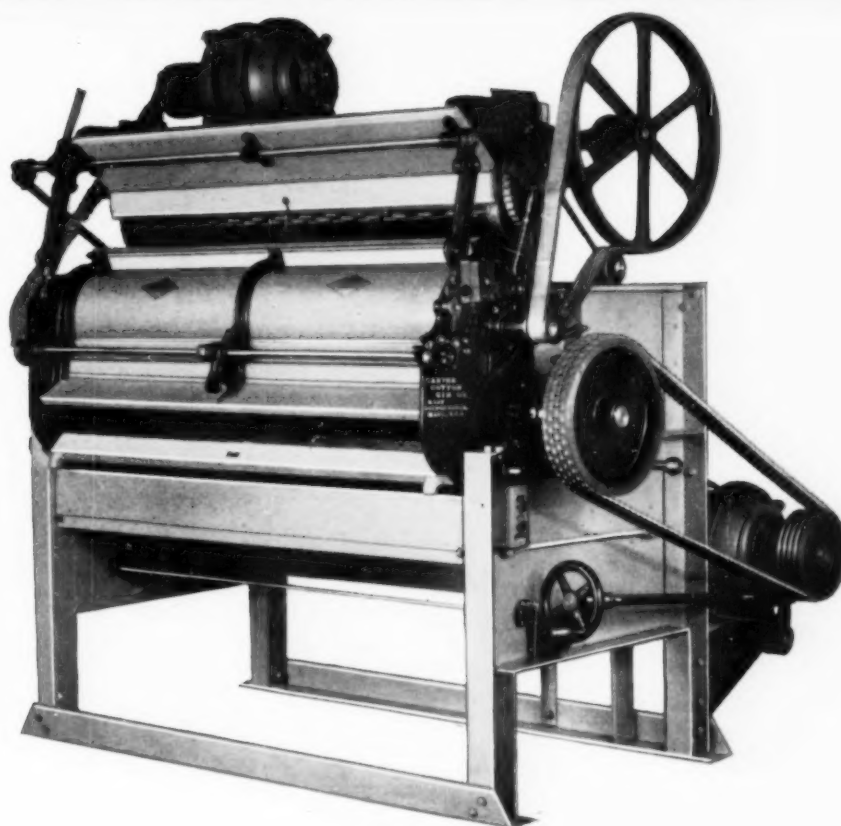
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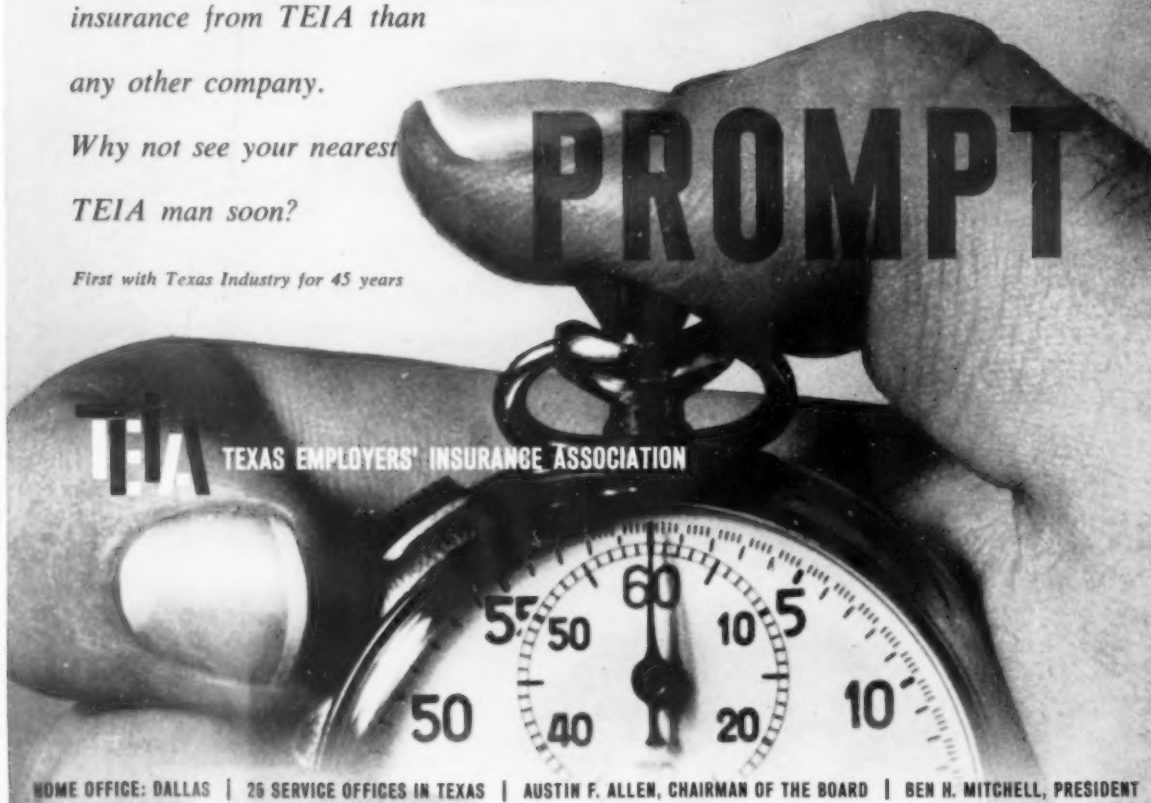
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# Jim Vaughan

WHEN WOLVES HOWLED at night, lonely young Jim Vaughan knew he didn't want to live on a West Texas farm. But he may have planted the first cotton in Floyd County, and he still has farming interests near Haskell.

Jim didn't intend to be a cottonseed crusher, either. But the president of the Hill County Cotton Oil Co. runs one of the more efficient oil mill operations, and is one of the most popular men in the cotton and oil mill industry. He's also one of the best liked men in his hometown, Hillsboro, Texas, which kept him on the city council for 16 years, among other honors.

Born in Breckenridge, Texas, in 1893, S. J. Vaughan, Jr., was the first of nine children of a Methodist minister. Baseball was his greatest interest, so much so that his father bought him a pony to divert him. (Driving the load of supplies to Floyd County was an isolated incident, although the howling wolves made a lasting impression.)

After going to Meridian (Texas) Junior College, where he played football on a rocky hill, it was logical for the son of a Methodist minister to be among the first to enroll when Southern Methodist University opened its doors in Dallas. There weren't many buildings to open their doors at SMU in those days, and the School of Pharmacy which Jim entered was located on Hall Street, across from St. Paul's Hospital, and five miles from the dome of Dallas Hall which "towers o'er the hill" in the school's song.

• **Druggist and Shortstop** — The minister's son had to work to earn expenses,

of course, and Jim's job was at the famed old Owl Drug Store in downtown Dallas, on the corner where Neiman Marcus now stands.

Despite work, he found time to play shortstop for the Mustangs, and to serve on the committee which selected red and blue as the school colors.

After graduating as a pharmacist, in 1915, Jim worked in drug stores, then opened a store of his own in McKinney, with all of the merchandise bought on credit. He sold this store to have another in booming Cisco, Texas, when it was the center of an oil strike.

Jim had married Daisy Lee Woodall (she died in 1949) and her father, the late Ed Woodall, wanted him to go into the oil mill business with him at Hillsboro. "It will never be dull," Woodall promised his son-in-law, so Jim went to work as cashier in 1923. He became secretary and manager in 1928 and has been president since 1947.

Genial and even tempered, Jim Vaughan makes friends with everyone, even competitors. When problems become acute in Texas, other cottonseed crushers are likely to turn to Jim to act as peacemaker.

He laughs over many amusing experiences in the business. One of his first was that of "posting" prices on blackboards which the Hillsboro mill manager had erected while Jim was still cashier. Disgusted with the competition, the manager sent Vaughan out to chalk prices of seed and products on the signboards along every highway into town. Mis-

(Continued on Page 32)

JIM VAUGHAN is in the center of the front row of this picture of oil mill and Texas A&M College leaders, made at College Station in 1941. The photograph includes 14 men who served as president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and others shown also were prominent in activities associated with cottonseed crushing or the utilization of cottonseed feed products. Five of those pictured (Vaughan, J. Ross Richardson, W. F. Pendleton, T. A. Hughston and James R. Gill) served as presidents of National Cottonseed Products Association.



JIM VAUGHAN in the garb of the well-dressed SMU student of 1915.



THREE OFFICIALS stand in front of the offices of Hill County Cotton Oil Co. Left to right are S. J. VAUGHAN, JR., president and general manager; MRS. S. J. VAUGHAN, JR., secretary; and S. J. VAUGHAN, III, vice-president.

JIM VAUGHAN'S Methodist preacher father holds Jimmy Vaughan III.



## Ginners Doing Good Job

Texas ginners are doing a good job of avoiding overdrying, preliminary reports of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas indicate. Eighty percent of the cotton sampled was found to be within the four to seven percent moisture limits recommended. A comprehensive report on this study, being made by the Cotton Research Committee and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, will appear in an early issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

## W. E. Rioux, Ginner, Dies

W. E. Rioux, manager of A. J. Wendell Gin, El Campo, Texas, died recently.

## Margarine Output Rises

Margarine production in the first eight months of 1959 was 1,027,100,000 pounds. This compared with 1,015,100,000 pounds in the same period of 1959, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers reports.

Total production last year was 1,573,200,000 pounds, about 110 million more than in 1957.

## Oil Trades Meeting

Oct. 21 is the date for the forty-fourth annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association of New York. R. F. Hannan, president, has announced that the group will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

## Cotton Allotments Complicated

Cotton producers in the Paint Rock Dam area of Arizona, where land is being flooded, face a complicated problem of preserving their cotton acreage allotments, Arizona Farmer-Ranchman reports.

The U.S. Corps of Engineers is offering landowners what their acreage would be worth without cotton allotments. Allotments can be moved elsewhere, but are subject to the average allotment in another county, as determined by the ASC Committee.

As an example, says the Arizona farm publication:

"Where, for instance, is Cressy Stephens to find other land on which to grow 550 acres of cotton?"

"Yes, he might buy 546 acres with what the Engineer Corps is willing to pay him for his 1,493-acre Citrus Valley Ranch. But that wouldn't be near enough.

"When he applies to the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee for approval of his transfer, he will be told that his allotment in the locality to which he proposes to move shall not be greater, on a cropland ratio basis, than the average in that locality. At the very best, anywhere in Maricopa County, he would have to have three acres of cropland for every acre of cotton allotment.

"The reply will be the same in any county where cotton is grown. All county and state committees work under the same Agricultural Act.

"The final decision of the Engineer Corps, after several years of investigation and consideration, is to pay some of the farmers in Gila Bend Valley for flowage easements. They may remain and farm if they like, but under some very severe restrictions as to types of buildings and other improvements that may be maintained. These farmers are not one bit happy about the tentative offers that have been made."

## Textile Education Council Headed by Flege

Raymond K. Flege, Texas Tech professor and head of the textile engineering department, will be inaugurated as president of the National Council for Textile Education on Oct. 20 at Bakersfield, Calif.

Voting members of the group consist of two representatives from each college and university having a textile engineering department.

Flege, who has just completed a term as vice-president of the Council, will serve for a two-year period.

One of the purposes of the meeting is to formalize the objectives of the organization in areas such as accreditation of schools and curriculum, Flege said. They will discuss problems that have been encountered and ways to develop improved textbooks.

## Bollworms in Gin Trash

Entomologist found seven pink bollworms in gin trash inspections in Arizona to mid-September, but reported far less evidence of the cotton pest than a year ago at this time.

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extra strength for  
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## Cotton Leaders on Program

THREE MEN who are widely known in the cotton industry will be among speakers on the program for the annual convention of Texas Agricultural Workers' Association at the Roosevelt Hotel in Waco, Nov. 5-6. Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, director of the National Cottonseed Products Association Research and Educational Division, is president of the Texas organization of professional agricultural workers. Dr. M. K. Horne, Memphis, chief economist, National Cotton Council, will discuss the impact of government programs on cotton production. J. H. West, Bishop, Texas, president of the Texas Farm Bureau and a director of the National Cotton Council and Cotton Council International, will introduce the banquet speaker, Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau.



GARLON A. HARPER



J. H. WEST



DR. M. K. HORNE

## Changes Temporary

### "Deals" Have Not Sold More Fats and Oils

Special "deals" do not increase total sales of fats and oils but cause temporary shifts between brands, a USDA survey indicates. Published recently in USDA's Agricultural Marketing, the following article is based upon a Chicago survey:

Researchers found that families practically never used deals for the purchase of butter, but used them more frequently in buying shortening, margarine, and salad and cooking oils. Seventeen percent of the shortening purchased involved deals; six percent of both margarine and salad and cooking oils was bought in this way.

Of those households which bought food fats and oils during the two-year period under study, 54 percent used deals on one or more shortening purchases, 49 percent on margarine, and 28 percent on salad and cooking oils.

More than one-half of the households taking advantage of deals for margarine and shortening used no more than one a year, while 85 percent of the households

who reported oil deals fell in this category.

There was, however, a small group of households who used deals repeatedly. For example, in the case of margarine, 10 percent of the households reported a total of 12 or more deals per family and accounted for more than 40 percent of the total number of margarine deals reported. Similar, although less extreme, relationships were observed for shortening and oils.

Analysts compared the average monthly purchases per family of nonusers with those of occasional or frequent users. From this it could be seen that nondealing households tend to buy less per family than any other group. Also, families who use deals the most, purchase and spend the most for food fats and oils.

The increase in expenditures between groups was not so great percentagewise as the increase in volume of purchases. This, no doubt, reflected the lower prices paid by those taking advantage of deal offers.

Because of the relatively few heavy-dealing families, the total market for food fats and oils did not grow appreciably as a result of special offers. The use of deals caused a temporary shift in purchases from one brand to another.

## • Second Textile Mill Tour Is Planned

PLANS ARE now being made for farmers, ginners and others to make another textile mill tour similar to the mill tour made in 1957 to Greenwood, S.C., Plains Cotton Growers officials have announced.

This new mill tour will be made early in March, 1960, probably March 1-4, and will be to the Spray, N.C., and Danville, Va., areas.

PCG staff members are now working out details with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, the same group that helped arrange the previous tour. Additional details will be announced as they are available.

Arrangements will be made to fly direct to North Carolina or Virginia.

Reservations will be accepted on a first-come basis and only the number that can be seated on the airliner will be able to go. Plans are underway to charter either a Viscount, which will accommodate about 55 persons, a DC-7 with a capacity of 81, or a Convair which holds 44 persons. Reservations with a \$50 deposit should be made at the PCG office.

## Valley Ginners To Meet

Improved ginning and cotton quality will be discussed Oct. 13 at a meeting of ginners of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The meeting will be held at the Valley Chamber of Commerce Auditorium in Weslaco, Texas.

## Explosion at Frankfort

Swift & Co. Mill at Frankfort, Ind., was damaged recently by an explosion. Two walls and part of the roof of the solvent extraction building were damaged.

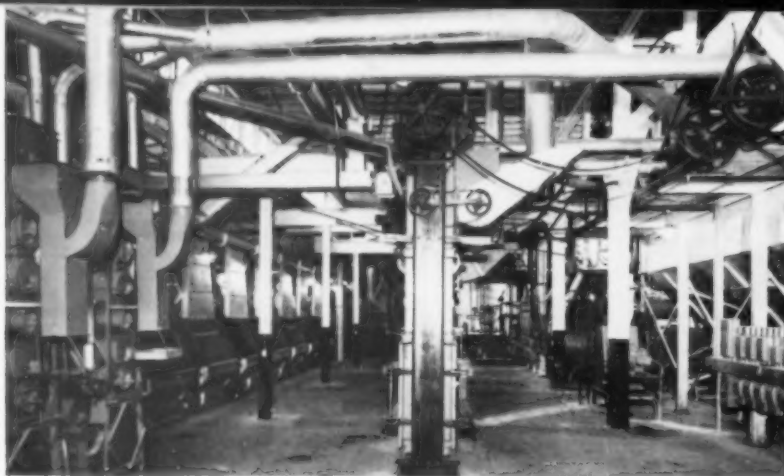
■ MRS. EARL CECIL, Fresno, is chairman of the California Maid of Cotton Contest. Finals will be held in November under sponsorship of Fresno Cotton Wives' Auxiliary.

## INVESTIGATE

## PTC CABLE CO.

Electronic Temperature Indicating Equipment for All Grains, Soybeans, Nuts, Cottonseed etc. in Vertical or Flat Storage.

ANCHOR BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.



A VIEW of a portion of the modernized Chickasaw Oil Mill in Memphis. The Indian head, below, has long been the Chickasaw Mill's emblem.

## CHICKASAW



### *"Little Oil Mill" Has Faith in Future of King Cotton*

**C**HICKASAW OIL MILL in Memphis is "one little mill that isn't afraid of the future of King Cotton," says W. M. McAnally, secretary-manager of 47-year-old plant.

A modernization program at Chickasaw, which is located at 642 South Cox Street, has been underway since 1954 and has the oil mill in good condition for the 1959 season.

Charlie Hasen, who was with the Chickasaw operation from August, 1935, through August, 1959, and spent more than half a century in oil milling, began the modernization program. Hasen retired on Sept. 1 but continues to serve in an advisory capacity.

As this article was written, Hasen was very active doing some baby sitting with his son's children and keeping busy with the yard work which he enjoys.

"We try to get him over to the office to see us every week," commented McAnally, "and certainly use his good advice based on 51 years in the business."

McAnally became manager of the mill, and Hasen general manager, in 1957. Prior to that, McAnally was with Swift & Co., having joined that firm under P. A. Laws in 1932. When Laws became district manager in 1942, McAnally was made Memphis mill manager. He served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, returning to Memphis in 1945. He managed the Swift mill in Little Rock from 1951 until going to Chickasaw in 1957.

Dan and J. C. Portis, ginner and land-owners of Lepanto, Ark., are the owners of Chickasaw Oil Mill. Dan Portis has extensive agricultural and business operations, which include four modern gins, a cottonseed delinting plant, farming acreage, an automobile agency, Portis Mer-

cantile Co. and banking interests. His brother, J. C., is associated with farming, the automobile agency, a bulk oil plant and other businesses.

Sam Owens, superintendent, and his maintenance crew did the entire current modernization operation. Owens was with Swift for 25 years, at Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and at Little Rock, before joining Chickasaw.

Ralph N. Pierce is office manager of the mill.

• **Began in 1912** — Chickasaw Mill was built by Tate Brothers in 1912. The mill usually handles about 18,000 tons of seed during a season.

The present modernization program was started in 1954, when three Anderson Expellers and other equipment were installed.

In 1957, a large seed dump unloader was installed.

"Finally, this summer," says McAnally, "we took out all of our old 18-141 saw linters, which had condensers behind them, and put in 21 high-frame, 176-saw, modern Carver linters, with pneumatic lint take-offs on the second cuts and a lint flue system. We also installed two down packing double box linter presses, two Fort Worth lint beaters, and a large 36-inch attrition mill. We replaced our large 300 h.p. electric motor with three 100 h.p. motors hooked up to each line of seven linters.

"Before the new installation and after we removed the old linters from the second floor (which was also taken down, as it was only a partly-raised shelf in the mill building), we called in a steam cleaning firm who completely steam cleaned the ceiling, walls, and floor; after which we put on a coat of good white

paint. We also installed modern all steel sash windows.

"This whole thing ended up with our having a very fine automatic, electrified little oil mill, which we are proud of, and which we believe will give us a very efficient operation."

### • **Louisiana Committee To Aid Cotton Work**

LOUISIANA has organized a statewide committee to cooperate with, aid and support all phases of cotton work.

This Cotton Contact Committee held an organizational meeting in Baton Rouge on Sept. 18, and will have a two-day meeting in November to discuss specific activities.

Sixteen representatives of various cotton, agricultural and business groups composed the original organizational committee, with leaders from Louisiana State University and the Commissioner of Agriculture serving in an advisory capacity.

Paul Ransom, cotton producer and leader in Louisiana Farm Bureau, was elected chairman; Charles Roemer, cotton planter and ginner, was named vice-president; and Dalton E. Gandy, National Cottonseed Products Association field representative, was chosen secretary. Billy J. Baker, Extension cotton specialist, will be recording secretary.

One project which had already been initiated was presented at the initial meeting as representative of the type of cotton programs the new Louisiana organization will encourage. This is a program of classing 2,000 bales of Louisiana cotton with the new electronic instrument which measures five qualities of cotton. (This instrument was pictured and described in an article in *The Press* on Nov. 1, 1958; and Louisiana and Texas producers meet in Dallas last June with research and mill representatives to discuss use of this instrument.)

#### New Book

#### **'FOOD' TO BE USDA'S 1959 YEARBOOK**

A book packed with information on how to eat better and cheaper, entitled "Food" is the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture, published by USDA. It is the latest in the series of annual volumes that have been printed for 110 years.

Its 65 chapters and 736 pages tell much of what 72 nutrition experts in the USDA, other federal agencies, and 12 colleges know about weight control, food, energy, vitamins, proteins, amino acids, fats, carbohydrates, calories, minerals, quality in food, costs, fads, habits and nutrition programs.

It has 36 pages of simple recipes that further the book's main theme for good health, eat some of the basic foods every day. Fourteen pages give questions (with answers) that many people have asked about food. One section spells out the nutritional needs of expectant and nursing mothers, infants, teenagers and young adults, and people over 25.

Other chapters discuss grades of meat, eggs, and fish; freezing, canning, storing, and preparing food at home; food plans at different costs, changes in U.S. diets, learning and teaching good eating habits, school lunches, and our future food supplies and needs.

Copies can be bought at \$2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25.

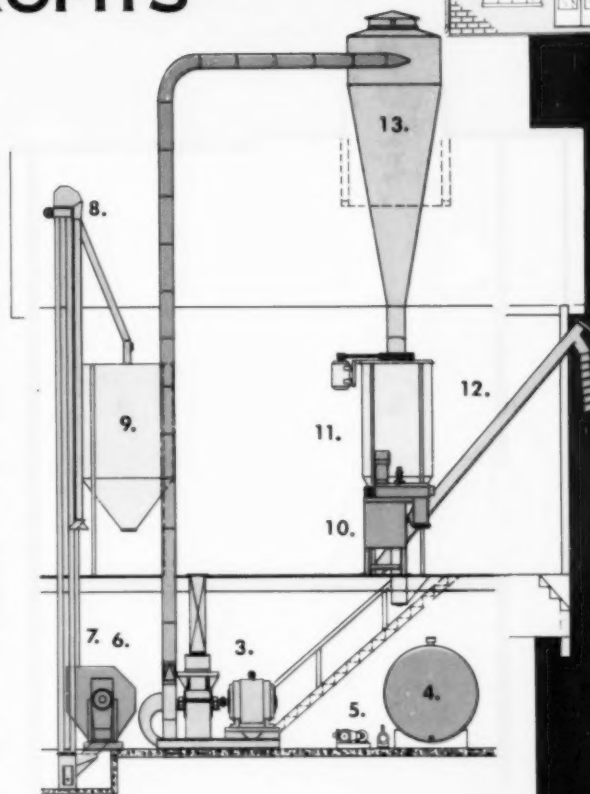
# HERE'S HOW KELLY DUPLEX mill equipment

## CUTS LABOR COSTS AND BOOSTS PROFITS

Today, more than ever before, the only real guarantee of profitable feed mill or elevator operation lies in a combination of good planning and good machinery.

Take for example the feed mill shown on this page which was prepared by Kelly Duplex engineers for the Bath County Milling Company of Owingsville, Kentucky. They wanted complete facilities for handling both regular and sweet feeds—in bags and in bulk. The plan we worked out gives them a virtually automatic operation requiring only minimum manpower. The machinery arrangement is highly compact—yet ample space has been left to assure top production efficiency and easy servicing. In addition, provision has been made for economical future expansion. Now—in the second year of operation—Sherman Goodpaster, Jr., owner of the mill, says, "I'm more convinced every day that it's the best investment we could possibly have made. I've never seen a better plan for a small mill."

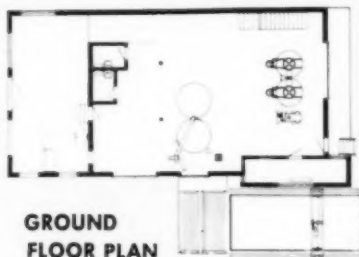
Whatever you have in mind—a new feed mill or a revamping of your present space—it will pay you to investigate the profit-making possibilities of Kelly Duplex equipment and our mill planning and layout service. There's no obligation—just check and mail card TODAY!



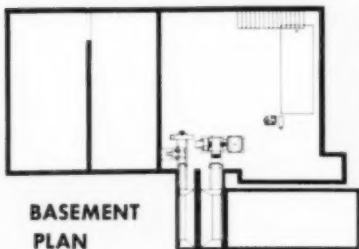
### GOOD MACHINERY MAKES THIS PLAN EVEN BETTER

Here is a list of the machines used in this mill. They are keyed to the drawings by number.

1. Kelly Duplex Truck Hoist
2. Kelly Duplex 20" Double Chain Drag
3. Kelly Duplex K-20 Hammermill with direct connected 100 HP motor—and automatic drag control
4. Kelly Duplex Molasses Tank
5. Kelly Duplex Molasses Pump
6. Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller
7. Kelly Duplex 12" Pit Auger (with vari-speed control) to feed corn sheller
8. Kelly Duplex All Steel Bucket Elevator
9. Two Kelly Duplex No. 4 Grain Bins
10. Kelly Duplex Twin Molasses Mixer
11. Two Kelly Duplex No. 3 Vertical Feed Mixers
12. Kelly Duplex Screw Elevator with flexible spouting
13. Two Kelly Duplex Dust Collectors



GROUND  
FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT  
PLAN

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- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Hammermill
- ☐ Twin Molasses Mixer
- ☐ Vertical Screw Elevator
- ☐ Portable Screw Elevator
- ☐ Bucket Elevator
- ☐ Pit Auger
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Combined Sheller-Cleaner
- ☐ Gyrating Cleaner
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Electric Bag Cleaner
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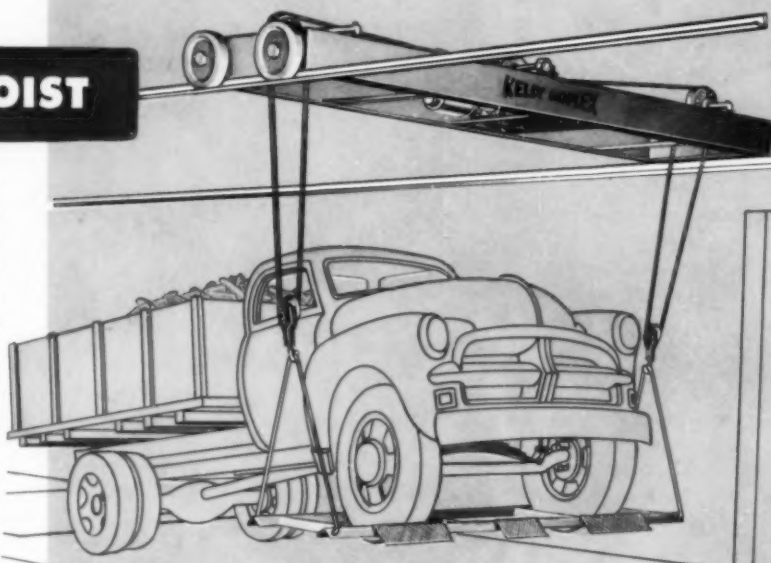


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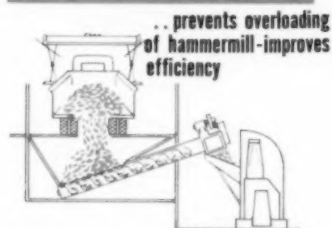
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Kelly Duplex Double Chain Drag with variable speed control



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*At Bennettsville, S.C.*

## J. F. McLaurin, Ginning Industry Leader, Dies

■ **SOUTH CAROLINIAN** was 1955 National Ginner of Year and helped to make Clemson College a major center for cotton research.

**J.** F. (SKEETS) McLAURIN, Bennettsville, S.C., one of cotton and the ginning industry's most widely-known leaders, died at his home on Sept. 20. While he had been ill for some time, his passing was a shock to many friends throughout the Cotton Belt.

A leader in any activity which he felt would benefit the cotton industry and his native state, McLaurin is credited with numerous contributions to cotton research and development. Among these are the location of the Southeastern Cotton Ginning Laboratory of USDA at Clemson College, the location of the USDA Pilot Spinning Laboratory at Clemson, and others.

A graduate and trustee of Clemson, he was one of the agricultural college's most devoted supporters and was a major influence in making it a center for cotton research.

National Cotton Ginners' Association in 1955 presented to McLaurin the ginning industry's highest honor—the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy given yearly to the man chosen as the National Ginner of the Year.

In selecting him as South Carolina Ginner of the Year and nominating him as the first man to receive the national honor, Carolinas Ginners' Association listed some of McLaurin's achievements. These included serving three terms as president of the Carolinas Association, and as president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, in 1952.

McLaurin also was a director of the National Cotton Council, and active in the Farm Bureau, Presbyterian Church, Rotary Club, USDA cotton advisory committee, South Carolina fertilizer control board, and many other agricultural and civic programs.

His cotton ginning, farming and business interests were among the most mod-

ern in the Southeast, and his operations were used by private firms and public agencies for experiments designed to improve cotton production, processing and harvesting.

Bennettsville, his hometown, became known throughout the world of cotton, largely because of McLaurin; and was the center for Beltwide meetings of industry leaders. McLaurin was born on Sept. 13, 1901, at McColl, S.C., and grad-



**J. F. McLAURIN**, cotton industry leader who died Sept. 20, is shown in these pictures in activities that were representative of his many contributions to cotton. In the scene on the left, he is shown in 1955 receiving the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy as National Ginner of the Year. Presenting the trophy is Charles A. Bennett (on the left), leader in cotton ginning research. The picture on the right shows McLaurin, on the right, at the dedication of the new USDA Spinning Laboratory at Clemson College, his alma mater, in April, 1959.

uated from Clemson College in 1922. He operated ginning, farming and other business interests at Bennettsville for more than 30 years.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Lucile Kirkpatrick of Lownesville; one son, John F. McLaurin, Jr.; three grandchildren, all of Bennettsville; one brother, C. S. McLaurin, and one sister, Mrs. Harriet M. Welborn, both of McColl.

### Maid of Cotton Officials Confer

**MEETING** at the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce, officials of the South Plains Maid of Cotton Committee discussed arrangements for the annual event scheduled this year for Nov. 23-24. Shown above, from left, are: Darwin Prince, Lubbock Cotton Exchange, ball committee chairman; Roy S. Mack, Western Cottonoil Co. Mill, chairman of the finance committee, and Weldon Gibbs, American State Bank, chairman of the 1960 South Plains Maid of Cotton Committee.



# Cotton Research: Report On Progress During the Past Year

by

**B. M. KOPACZ and NESTOR B. KNOEPFLER**

**Southern Regional Research Laboratory<sup>(1)</sup>, New Orleans, La.**

**F**OR thousands of years plant fibers have been meeting human needs in a surprisingly competent way. For many centuries man was content to use these natural products as he found them.

With the advent of the age of science and technology at the turn of the century man began to realize that some of nature's products just could not perform the jobs that increasing industrialization demanded. With more and more knowledge available as a result of research, scientists began to think in terms of designing products that would serve the purpose better than natural products, and in terms of machines which would do tedious jobs efficiently thus freeing men to do more thinking and make more improvements.

Technology has made tremendous progress in the utilization of plant fibers. Cotton, as a result of these advances in science, has been given many new, unusual and useful properties through the application of chemistry. This is but a part of the story.

Cotton has always had many desirable properties and has always been the most widely used fiber, but advancing technical knowledge led to the development of rayon and many other manmade fibers having properties that cotton did not have. For example, some synthetic fabrics resisted wrinkling and some even dried after washing with creases in place and required little ironing. Then too—fiber diameter and fiber length could be controlled to close tolerances in these manmade fibers to give an extremely uniform product.

The introduction of synthetic fibers having improved properties for certain uses forcefully demonstrated that if cotton was to hold its important place in

the economy of the nation, research to give it the properties it needed to compete successfully with these specialty fibers was a necessity.

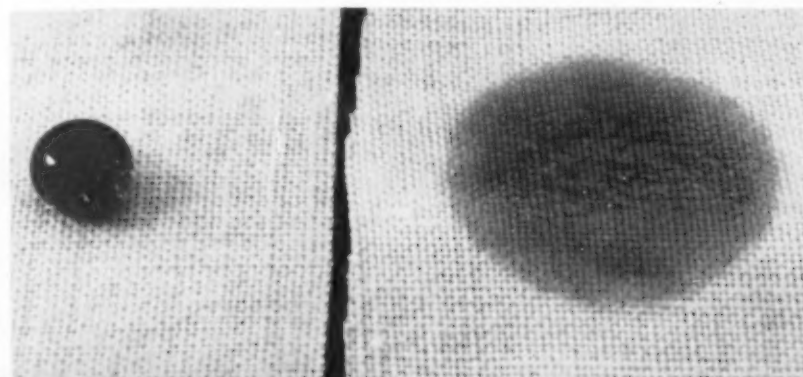
Many organizations have participated in a variety of projects to attain this goal and are actively continuing research to increase the versatility of cotton and to expand the markets in which it is consumed. One of these organizations is the USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory located in New Orleans, La., where research on cotton has been carried out since 1941. This research has been directed toward expanding the utilization of cotton by fundamental research to learn more about cotton fibers; by developing new chemical treatments which will give cotton the ability to be wrinkle, crease, flame, rot, and heat resistant, water repellent, more receptive to dyes, etc.; by improving the quality of products made from cotton; and by developing new machinery and methods to efficiently process cotton into textiles.

The research at the SRRL is complemented by cooperative work with uni-

versities, industries, state experiment stations, and with trade organizations. Recently a new program of utilization research by foreign scientists at foreign institutions has been instituted. The program is being conducted by the Dept. of Agriculture and is paid for with foreign currencies to the account of the U.S. from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under the Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, generally known as Public Law 480. The research is largely fundamental in nature and is directed toward improved use of U.S. surplus commodities, and to benefit both the U.S. and the country in which the research is to be done. Some of the studies are actually underway, and the planning of others should permit them to be initiated in the near future.

From a research point of view, the more important means of maintaining or increasing cotton's markets are to improve its quality and its processing efficiency; and to change it chemically to give it the properties it does not have without sacrificing the good ones it already possesses. Quality improvements and the building in of new properties are made through chemical and physical treatments while better processing is attained through improved manufacturing operations and machinery developments. Both of these presuppose the availability of knowledge that can solve the problems that exist. This knowledge comes from fundamental research which supplies the data and the facts to be used where needed, and supplies more sensitive instruments to measure precisely the characteristics and properties thus directing research into effective channels. These, then, are the methods and objectives of utilization research.

In the pursuit of its objective, that is, new and improved products from agri-



THE SAMPLE of cotton fabric on the left has been treated to make it oil repellent while the sample on the right has had no treatment.



A CHEMIST, George L. Drake, Jr. (left), demonstrates the effectiveness of flame resistance treatments for cotton.

<sup>(1)</sup> One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.



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A GROUP of cotton mill men (right) witnessing a demonstration of the newly developed granular card.

cultural commodities, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has established a worldwide reputation. In fact, over 200 foreign scientists visited the laboratory last year to exchange information. Many conferences are held at the laboratory annually; ideas are exchanged with those in attendance to gain first-hand information on current problems. Last year the laboratory published 129 technical papers, 52 of which dealt with cotton, and obtained 24 patents, 11 of which pertained to cotton. These patents are available for royalty free licensing within the U.S.

• **Wash-Wear Research**—Of the many quality improvements which concern the cotton scientist at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, the improvement of minimum care products is probably of the greatest current interest. The term wash-wear has been used to identify these products that have been given chemical treatments which minimize the necessity of ironing after washing. Such treatments up to the present have been applied to the greatest extent to fabrics primarily intended for garment manufacture. Research in this field is progressing so rapidly that now a variety of products such as sheets, pillow cases, and curtains are treated for this purpose, and it is becoming more appropriate to apply a broad designation such as wash and use to this field.

The history of research on minimum care fabrics dates back some 30 years to the first application of resins to cot-

ton fabric. Resins were used because these offered the most promising means of developing the desired properties. These early treatments were not used commercially, however, because they discolored the fabric, gave an offensive odor and reduced the strength of the fabric. Later, resin treatments were improved but the commercial application was principally to attain dimensional stability rather than wrinkle resistance.

In recent years, synthetic fiber manufacturers began the promotion of wash-wear garments. Since most synthetics do not absorb water, garments made from these fibers tend to dry without excessive wrinkling when they are hung up wet. Alert to the huge potential market offered by this development, the cot-

ton textile industry was able to draw on its technical resources and quickly market minimum care garments thereby limiting inroads of synthetics into the apparel market. The cotton wash-wear development was the result of cumulative basic and applied cotton research as well as practical experience in resin finishing. Admittedly these treatments were far from perfect. Present research is directed to the improvement of commercial resin formulations and practices and the development of new and improved wrinkle resistant finishes.

A wash-wear garment is not simply the result of a resin treatment of the fabric from which it is constructed. Nor is a mere resin treatment in itself sufficient to produce a suitable wrinkle re-



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sistant fabric. Actually the production of the cotton wash-wear product begins in the proper selection of fibers, continues with proper fabric design, and requires careful handling through all stages of production and manufacture of finished garments.

Tradition and mill economics have hampered the use of fabrics specifically designed for wash-wear properties. As an example, over the years thread count in broadcloths have been standardized within a limited range. These traditional restrictions are gradually giving way to more ideal fabric structures for wash-wear. To further the development of better fabric structures a USDA contract project is underway with the Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc. By this research means of improving the tear strength of cotton fabrics, with emphasis on fabrics intended for resin treatment are sought. Some degree of tear strength loss is always encountered in the resin treatment of fabrics. For this reason fabric construction becomes an important property in the production of wash-wear fabrics. Commercially available cotton apparel fabrics are being studied before and after resin application and other treatments to determine the causes of tear strength losses due to treatment. These studies are expected to indicate what modifications in yarn and fabric structures are necessary to improve the wash-wear product.

Another somewhat related project has been directed toward minimizing the brittleness of cotton fibers caused by crosslinking. Crosslinking refers to the chemical bonding whereby adjacent chains of cellulose molecules are joined together. These are linked to each other at several locations along the chain by chemical groups introduced from the resin formulation. This reaction leads to a more rigid structure and fiber brittleness. Since the raw cotton fiber is composed of crystalline and noncrystalline regions, it should be possible to produce a more pliable fiber by reducing its original crystallinity. Two principal ways of doing this have been investigated: mercerization and pretreatment with amines. Both of these involve changes in the crystalline pattern of the cellulose and are accomplished by swelling the fiber. By decrystallizing the cellulose, it should be possible to increase its reactivity because it is believed that the crystalline portions are not accessible to aqueous solutions of reactive chemicals. Therefore, basic studies have been conducted on decrystallization by mercerization and by pretreatment with amines. This research demonstrated that slack mercerization causes somewhat greater contraction in length, higher elongation at break and greater permanent set of cotton fibers and yarns than does decrystallization with anhydrous ethylamine. Differences in behavior of the cellulose in the two swelling agents indicate greater swelling with the sodium hydroxide. Another variation, that is mercerizing after resin treating, increases the tearing strength and abrasion resistance with little loss of wrinkle resistance. This aftermercerization has been shown to be effective on cloth treated with the principal commercial finishing agents presently used and on fabrics treated with other agents of potential commercial interest.

The most commonly used commercial resin formula for wash-wear finishing is based on dimethylol ethyleneurea. A study was made to determine the mechanism by which cotton is made wrinkle

resistant with this chemical. In relating the findings to practical finishing, it was concluded that during hot, alkaline laundering, ring cleavage occurs. This ring cleavage produces reactive sites which permit chlorine retention from laundry bleaches and subsequent damage to the cloth when it is subjected to heat.

A more intense study of laundering conditions followed. Both homotype laundering conditions as well as those of commercial laundering were investigated to determine their effects on dimethylol ethyleneurea treatments. Properly cured finishes were remarkably stable to both types of laundering except in unusual cases where excessive amounts of scouring were used. In the

course of this work it was noted that some wash-wear treated garments tended to scavenge dirt from other garments in the batch being laundered. This fault was traced to the additives used with the finish to give better softness and hand, and to the temperature of the wash water. Recognition of this problem and its correction was an important step in securing continued consumer acceptance of wash-wear.

In addition to the work on compounds of commercial prominence, new commercial resins are evaluated and others formulated at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. New finishing agents currently on the market, such as the triazones, have been evaluated to de-

*(Continued on Page 22)*



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**PANEL MEMBERS** at Shafter participating in an hour long question and answer session on quality are (left to right) Victor L. Stedronsky, in charge, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M.; John E. Ross, agricultural economist, Agricultural Marketing Service, Stoneville, Miss.; Alfred M. Pendleton, federal extension agricultural engineer, Dallas; Marvin Hoover, extension cotton specialist, University of California, Shafter; William J. Martin, federal extension cotton utilization specialist, Clemson, S.C., and Lyle Carter, agricultural engineer, agricultural research service, Shafter.

### • Shafter Field Day Stresses Quality

SOME 300 cotton ginners and growers attended the recent Field Day at the Shafter (California) Cotton Research Station which highlighted the importance of cotton quality.

Each phase of research in cotton production, harvesting and ginning was discussed in relation to its effect on cotton quality. The entire morning was spent in field observation and talks. The afternoon featured a panel discussion on quality problems both in harvesting and in ginning.

Panel members taking part in the

hour-long discussions were Victor L. Stedronsky, John E. Ross, Alfred M. Pendleton, Marvin Hoover, William J. Martin and Lyle Carter. (See accompanying photo.)

### Cotton Ginnings to Sept. 15

The following table shows the number of bales of cotton, from the crop of 1959, ginned through September 15, by States, with comparable figures for the corresponding periods in 1958 and in 1957. (Running bales; linter are not included)

State	1959	1958	1957
Alabama	180,852	121,208	210,179
Arizona	30,568	33,986	30,974
Arkansas	143,525	9,624	31,002
California	32,149	30,685	13,203
Florida	5,395	5,210	5,420
Georgia	226,147	200,831	229,718
Louisiana	68,629	51,657	58,194
Mississippi	198,768	42,689	180,902
Missouri	55,223	3,312	1,490
New Mexico	2,950	1,116	232
North Carolina	25,597	40,101	26,817
Oklahoma	11,588	12,509	591
South Carolina	147,554	114,633	138,492
Tennessee	40,850	6,436	11,977
Texas	1,031,966	970,412	682,615
All other States	682	40	206
United States	2,202,423	1,644,449	1,622,012

The 1959 figures include estimates made for cotton gins reporting too late for use in this report and are subject to revision. The revised total for cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 1,945,264 bales.

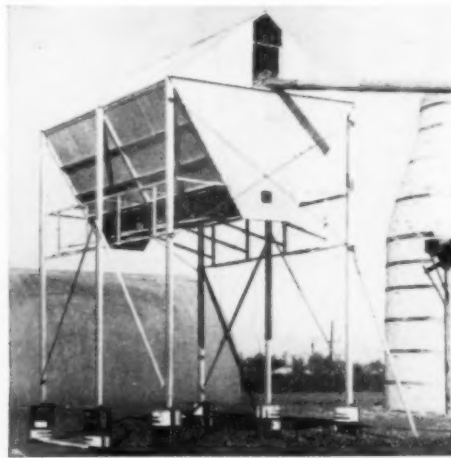
The U.S. total for 1959 includes 150,472 bales of the crop of 1959 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for 1958-59, compared with 212,569 for 1958, and 239,756 for 1957. Also included are 128 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1959, compared with 950 for 1958, and 573 for 1957.

Cotton consumed during August, 1959, amounted to 711,609 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 29, 1959, was 838,344 bales, and in public storage and in compresses 7,636,193 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for August was 17,613,000. Imports during July, 1959, were 814 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 129,127 bales.

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- (b) Informs himself on current issues, both political and economic.
- (c) Registers for, and votes in Federal, State, County and City elections (primary and general).
- (d) Takes an active part in the selection of party nominees for public office, as well as in the general elective choice between candidates. (The best of all men cannot receive any votes unless he is named on the ballot for a party primary election.)
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The person best qualified to serve as U. S. Senator or Representative, or as Governor, or State Senator or Representative, or County or Municipal official, is often the least likely to volunteer himself for nomination. Perhaps the most important duty of responsible citizenship is to seek out, and persuade to run for office, the best-qualified person available (that person might be *you!*) and to give him full and active support and assistance, both before and after nomination and election.

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## The **PRESS** Box

### • We're Bustin' Our Buttons

BUTTONS WERE BUSTIN' off the shirt of our advertising manager the other day, and not because of his expanding waistline, either. He had a letter from J. W. Miller of R. D. Nix Implement Co., at Sudan, Texas, who has just started advertising cotton trailers in the columns of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. He was surprised at how many trailers he'd sold. Didn't surprise us, not one bit—but it sure did make us proud. Thanks, Mr. Miller, for your nice letter; and thanks, readers, for keeping our advertisers so pleased with the results they get in The Press.

### • Research Aids Cotton

COTTON gets lots of research help from USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, an institution which was originally established largely because of the insistence of the cotton industry. The article on Page 14 of this issue summarizes current research developments at the Lab—including 11 public service patents granted last year that are associated with cotton.

### • Corncobs and Khrushchev

SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV visited corncob's best friend when he went to Bob Garst's farm. Garst gave Nikita

and visiting newspapermen full benefit of his views as to the high feeding value of corncobs—views not shared by many other feeding authorities. The Iowan will be remembered by some oil mill people as the man who addressed a Fort Worth meeting some years ago and made claims for urea-corn cob rations that were questioned by many.

### • Cotton Fashions Featured

COTTON FASHIONS were featured Sept. 23 before an audience from 18 nations in Vienna, Austria. The show, which was the subject of a special article on June 13 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, was arranged by Cotton Council International and the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries.

### • New Markets for Sesame

SESAME may find new markets in the U.S. that will justify increased production. Dr. L. M. Pultz, chief of USDA's oilseed section, hinted at a recent field day at Muleshoe, Texas. Texas Sesame Growers, Inc., an organization which has promoted the crop and developed considerable volume of production and consumption, sponsored the field day.

Sesame, an important oilseed for crushing abroad, is grown primarily for the confectionery trade in the U.S. USDA

attempts to breed varieties suitable for mechanical production and harvesting have met with only limited success to date.

### • Insurance for Ginners

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE is being offered to ginners, through arrangements made by Alabama-Florida and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Associations. Tom Murray, executive vice-president, recently sent members information about the plan, handled by Cornwall & Stevens.

### • Glamor Crop

SOYBEANS have become the "glamor crop" of the Stuttgart area of Arkansas, ranking in interest among farmers with rice growing and duck hunting, a recent Memphis Commercial Appeal article said. A cooperative is planning a solvent soybean mill which will add a \$100,000 payroll to the community.

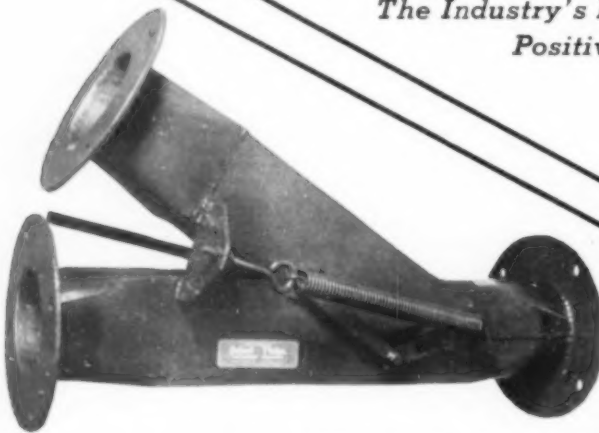
### • Grouping Cotton Urged

GROUPING SEED COTTON at gins was urged recently by Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., as a means of aiding cotton quality. Duane Howell, Lubbock newspaper farm editor, devoted a column to the advantages of grouping loads of seed cotton at gins.

### • Pink Bollworm Conference

PINK BOLLWORM REGULATIONS recently were distributed to members by Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, following a conference of ginners' and Arkansas Plant Board officials.

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The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve has a spring action so arranged that the valve is held by a spring tension in both positions... (material flowing straight through the valve or turning into the "Y"). All joints are electric welded and lapped to assure a smooth flow of material. The valve seats behind and offset to eliminate any possibility of restriction within the "Y".

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The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve can be furnished in all sizes with all types of connections, manual or power operated. Lever can be adapted for split-load operations. The spring action assures you a quick, positive change from one line to the other. Construction of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or heavier, steel plate.

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## In Textile Engineering

### Plains Cotton Growers To Give Scholarships

Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., has established a series of four-year scholarships, valued at \$1,000 each, in Textile Engineering at Texas Tech College starting this 1959-60 academic year, President W. O. Fortenberry has announced.

"These scholarships are for students interested in textile engineering and are available to applicants from any of the 23 member counties of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.," Fortenberry said.

Dr. John R. Bradford, Dean of Engineering at Tech, helped work out the scholarship details with Roy Mack, chairman of the PCG scholarship committee. The scholarship is payable in four installments of \$250 annually, beginning with the freshman year. Continuation of the award for the sophomore, junior and senior year will be automatic, provided the student record justifies.

"In selection of the recipients, consideration shall be given to each candidate's needs, scholastic record, evidence of leadership, character and sincerity of purpose," Dean Bradford said.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Dean of Engineering, or from the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. Applications for this award should be made to the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock.

"This year, since we are a bit late in starting the program, selection of recipients will be made after receipt of mid-semester grades," Fortenberry said. Additional details can be obtained from the Office of the Dean at Texas Tech.

### Textile Men To Meet

North Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association will meet in Pinehurst, N.C., Oct. 8-9.

The program will include an address by the Association President William C. Cannon, vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis. Also featured on the program will be Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Raleigh, and J. Stanford Smith, general manager of the Outdoor Lighting Department, General Electric Co., Hendersonville. Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn of South Carolina will be heard Friday morning prior to the election of officers.

### Cotton Carpeting Featured In New Council TV Film

A new Cotton Council TV film on cotton carpeting is now in production.

Council staff members are shooting scenes from the movie, tentatively titled, "The Magic in a Carpet," in Memphis and at carpet manufacturing plants.

The nine-minute, color movie will point out the comfort, durability, and other attributes of cotton carpeting and show how both woven and tufted carpets are made.

The movie is scheduled for release in November.

■ R. G. GURLEY, president of the new soybean mill at Selma, N.C., reports the installation of a 250,000-bushel grain elevator and other modern equipment.

## Oilseed Crops Field Day

Oilseed crops were discussed at the Field Day, Sept. 25, at the Safford (Arizona) Experiment Station. Castor beans, safflower and other oil crops were included.

The Safford Field Day opened the autumn field day season at Arizona Experiment Stations. The Dairy Field Day at Tucson is Oct. 9, followed by the Cotton Field Day at the Cotton Research Center in the Salt River Valley, Oct. 14, and a second Cotton Field Day at the Yuma Valley Station, Oct. 16.

The biggest field day of the year, an all-crop affair, is scheduled for Oct. 23,

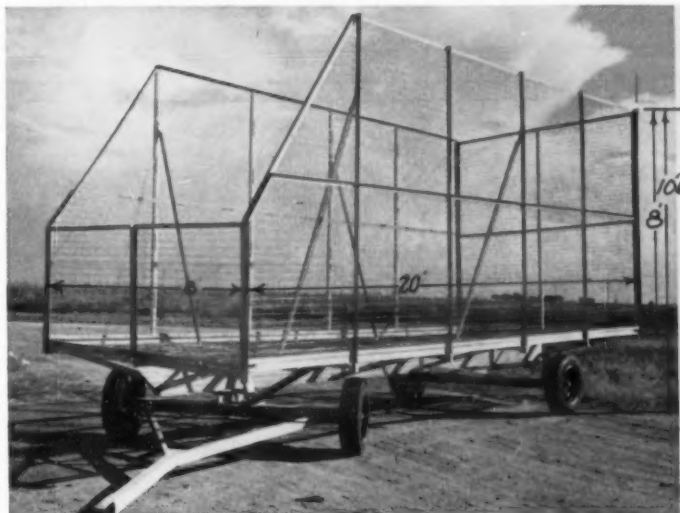
at the Mesa Branch Station, and on Oct. 29 is the annual Citrus Field Day at the Citrus Research Station near Phoenix.

Concluding the autumn series are the Citrus field day, Nov. 6 at Yuma and the All-Crops and Livestock Field Day, Nov. 19 at Yuma.

## Bulletin Distributed

A Texas Experiment Station bulletin, "Root Rot Losses of Cotton Can Be Reduced," has been distributed by C. B. Spencer, chairman, Cotton Production Committee, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, to educational and publicity agencies.

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## Cotton Research

(Continued from Page 17)

termine their status in comparison to standard commercial resin treatments.

New resins developed at this laboratory are also being evaluated. One of these, known as APO, was originated to make cotton flame-resistant. Many advantages have been found in the use of the APO treatment as a wash-wear finish. Additional work is underway to gain information on the optimum treatment that will produce improved wrinkle-resistant fabrics. Like APO, other chemicals designed for other purposes also produce minimum care properties in fabrics. These multifunctional finishes, offering a combination of properties, are in the initial stages of development. They suggest the possibility that a single treatment for cotton can make it resistant to chemical and bacteriological degradation, and minimize strength losses, improve resiliency and give better hand.

Many problems remain to be solved before the ideal wash-wear garment is attained. These problems exist in all segments of the industry, from the selection and processing of cotton fibers to the reasonable merchandising of the product. Despite these problems cotton wash-wear products enjoy a number of advantages such as superior comfort, moisture absorption, and the traditional consumer preference for cotton products. Since the original conception of cotton wash-wear products, many improvements have been made and others are on the way. Textile leaders point to the wash-wear development as the spearhead that will further entrench cotton as the king of fibers and it is enthusiastically predicted that wash-wear will

## Some of SRRL's Cotton Research Achievements

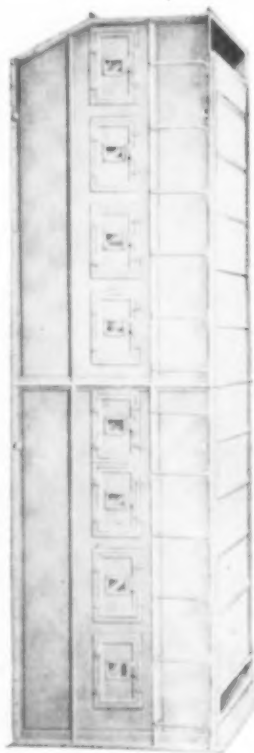
Tobacco Shade Cloth  
Pilot Plant Evaluation of Pima  
S-1 Cotton  
Special Military Fabrics  
SRRL Cotton Opener  
Nep Control  
Roving Twist Formula  
Effect of Fiber Fineness on Yarn  
Roving Draft Guides  
Cotton Conforming Bandage  
THPC Flame Resistant Cotton  
Alkali-Soluble Cotton  
Loom Attachment  
Partially Acetylated Cotton  
Differential Dye Test  
Stelometer  
Nepotometer  
Servo Mechanism  
Improved Gradient Column  
Ion-Exchange Cotton

dominate the industry in a few years. It has been estimated that so far the value of cooperative research in cotton wash-wear alone has amounted to a usage of 800,000 bales in 1958—almost 10 percent of the total domestic consumption. Wash-wear, according to textile manufacturers, has contributed more toward boosting cotton fabric sales than any development since sanforization.

• **The Granular Card**—The improvement of textile machinery possibly constitutes the most direct means of improving processing efficiency. The most recent accomplishment in this field is the im-

provement of the carding machine which basically has remained unchanged for the past 200 years. The SRRL Granular Card shows great promise for improving the quality and reducing the cost of processing cotton textile products.

In the development of the card improvements, measurements were made at various critical parts of the carding machine in an attempt to determine whether a completely aerodynamic system could replace the cumbersome moving flats. The flats are a series of narrow but long wire brushes moving with the flow of cotton. They are mounted over a large cylindrical drum which has a continuous wire brush surface and travels at a much greater speed than the flats. In effect, the cotton which comes into the machine in blanket form is combed out so that the fibers are partially parallelized and emerge as a thin web at the other end of the machine. It is gathered there into a bulky rope-like form and packaged for future processing. During the study of the aerodynamic system, the flat assembly was completely replaced with a highly polished steel cover set very close to the main cylinder of the machine. Effective carding could not be accomplished by this method which relied solely upon aerodynamic forces. The results showed that air currents play a minor role in separating fibers in the carding area and that a suitable resistant force other than flats could effectively individualize the matted fibers entering the card. This led to a modification of the machine which is essentially an air tight cover with an aluminum oxide inner surface placed close to the main cylinder. The Granular Card substitutes sharp pointed



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granules for conventional flat wires. Interested textile representatives witnessed a demonstration of the Granular Card in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory's pilot textile mill. In May of this year actual trial runs at Avondale Mills were reported at the Cotton Research Clinic sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. Laboratory and mill tests show the card does a better job and results also in saving much of the fibers normally removed as waste. This represents a potential savings of about \$40 million annually. Released to the industry March 30, 1959, twelve firms are already licensed to manufacture this new equipment.

Conventional carding machines can be converted into the SRRL Granular Card by replacing the moving flats with the new carding attachment. The new attachment, with no moving parts, weighs about 200 pounds compared with about 800 pounds for the parts it replaces. With the attachment in place, the carding machine is completely sealed, which is an added advantage in that a major source of dust in textile mills is eliminated. Upkeep is low, since only one part is subject to wear. The coming year is expected to witness many industrial installations of this equipment.

• **Fundamental Research** — Continuing basic research has contributed much information which has permitted the development of improved cotton products. New reactions with cellulose have been explored and new properties observed in these chemically modified cellulose compounds. Some of these include benzylation, X-ray studies of diaminecellulose complexes, phosphonomethylation, topochemical mechanisms of acetylated, cyanoethylated and beta-propiolactone treated cotton and a study of the mechanical restraints associated with the finishing of cotton.

Studies on fiber, yarn, and fabric properties, and pilot plant evaluation of Pima S-1 cotton conducted at the SRRL, demonstrated the superiority of this variety of extra long-staple cotton bred at the University of Arizona Experiment Station. This study was part of a program sponsored by the Field Crops Research Branch, ARS, and the National Cotton Council. These findings materially aided its acceptance by industry as a suitable replacement for Egyptian Karnak and other imported extra long-staple cottons. Pima S-1 now represents practically 100 percent of the domestic production and equals about 80 percent of the total domestic consumption of extra long-staple cotton. Continuing pilot plant work in this field, an evaluation was made to compare the effects of roller ginning and saw ginning on the fiber, yarn, and fabric properties and processing performance of Pima S-1 cotton. It was found that the general processing efficiency of the roller ginned cotton was better than that of the saw ginned cotton. Since this type of cotton is generally used for the production of fine quality yarns and fabrics, it was concluded that saw ginned extra long-staple cottons would not be suitable for these uses. Due also to the greater amount of waste during processing and poorer spinning performance of the saw ginned cotton, processing costs would be higher and possibly offset any savings in ginning costs.

The poor spinnability of some lots of gin-dried cotton has been attributed to overheating of the seed cotton. Research investigations in cooperation with the U.S. Ginning Research Laboratory,

Stoneville, Miss., have been directed toward finding what changes were produced by excessive drying that might cause spinning troubles. These investigations have focused attention on the decrease in mean fiber length and the increase in quantity of short fibers which can occur during cleaning and ginning of excessively dry cotton. Such changes in the fiber length distribution have been shown to decrease both the strength and uniformity of yarn.

In cottons excessively dried at the gin, sufficient changes in fiber properties were found to account for alterations in yarn properties. These fiber length changes are attributed to the mechanical working of the fiber temporarily weakened because of low moisture content. Such weakened conditions per-

sist in some cottons until the lint has passed through several processing stages in the textile mill, that is, until the lint has regained its normal moisture content by exposure to the air during processing. It has been noted that the moisture content of fibers from the interior of bales known to have been excessively dried are still very low even after several months of storage subsequent to ginning. Therefore when bales of cotton are found to contain fibers having very low moisture content the reasonable assumption can be made that mechanical working at the gin has taken place while the fibers were dry. Unless suitable conditions for moisture absorption are provided at the textile mill, before any processing is done, further mechanical working will result in more fiber damage and

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cause problems in later stages of fabrication.

#### • Finishing and Chemical Modification

—A study of application techniques of methylolmelamine resins to cotton has revealed a practical method for producing cotton fabric with outstanding rot resistance and improved weather resistance. This method is based upon the use of an acid colloid of methylolmelamine. The application of the chemical is the same as that conventionally used for resin finishing, the main difference is the use of formic acid to produce a colloid. Cotton fabric finished with this acid colloid compares favorably with such rot resistant fabrics as partially acetylated, fully acetylated, cyanoethylated, and Arigal fabrics. The mechanism through which rot resistance is acquired by the acid colloid is "controlled penetration" rather than a continuous surface film. The outdoor weathering characteristics of fabric are also improved somewhat by the acid colloid finish. This improvement however was about equivalent to that obtained by trimethylolmelamine when applied by the usual or conventional technique.

Exploratory research under USDA contract with North Carolina State College sought the most promising ways of imparting a high degree of durable smoothness to cotton cloth. The work has been based on the use of an experimental calender and largely upon calendering a cloth while it is wet and in a state of swelling greater than that from mere wetting with water. Smoothness was well retained in some finishes although none can be considered strictly permanent because the luster decreases gradually upon washing. The research indicates

that further work with close control of moisture content in the range of 15-40 percent with higher calender temperatures and pressures should be considered.

Earlier cooperative work with the Canvas Products Association International described the effects of various pigments on coated canvas exposed to weather where the pigments were applied to the upper surface of the duck and penetrated only slightly into the woven threads. Continuing research was conducted on these same 126 pigments to determine the effect of impregnation so as to afford intimate fiber contact in the manner of a pigment dye or coloring. The information published from this work was intended as a guide to the selection of pigments for use by finishers and dyers of ducks and drills. A number of pigments were demonstrated to exert considerable influence on the performance of cotton fabrics exposed to sunlight and microorganisms.

Paper mills manufacturing fine writing and specialty papers have been faced with the problem of obtaining adequate supplies of suitable cotton textile clippings as raw material for their rag or cotton-content papers. The industry, therefore, has turned to the use of cotton linters as a supplementary source of supply. Certain problems exist in the utilization of cotton linters in fine paper manufacture. For example the strength characteristics of paper made from linters are not as good as those of paper made from textile clippings. The chemical modification of linters would seem to be a means of converting linters into such a form that paper made from them would be comparable in strength characteristics to paper made from textile

clippings. For this reason a study to determine the papermaking characteristics of chemically modified cotton linters (carboxymethylated, cyanoethylated, and hydroxyethylated) was undertaken as a cooperative project by the SRRL and Crane & Co.

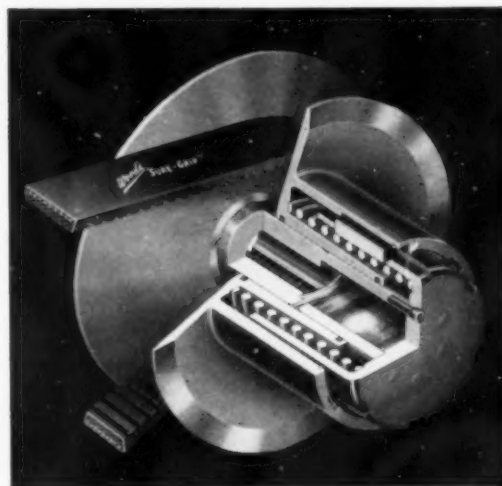
Carboxymethylated cotton linters did not improve the strength of the paper but seemed to benefit certain other properties. Cyanoethylated linters gave products with some increase in strength. The results of the hydroxyethylation treatment were much more promising in that the products are suitable for use as a supplement for cotton textile clippings. As a result of this research as well as research by paper mills fine paper made from hydroxyethylated linters is now available commercially.

In another part of the program to extend the utilization of cotton, processes have been developed for the partial acetylation of cotton yarn and fabric. "PA" cotton has outstanding resistance to deterioration by micro-organisms and heat and has been found to have unusually long service life in applications such as laundry press cloths and under padding materials, as well as home ironing board covers. At the present time tests are being carried out in a commercial laundry to establish the service life of PA cotton products for hot head presses and flat work ironers. The results appear promising in this end use. These markets could be expected to account for as much as 20,000 bales of cotton per year. Even though 100 percent acceptance of "PA" cotton could never be expected a sizeable market potential is indicated. "PA" cotton is presently commercially manufactured by

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BULLETIN 4101



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one firm, and partial acetylation to order is obtainable from at least one other firm.

• **Instrumentation and Analysis** — Research on objective measurements of cotton fiber, yarn, and fabric properties and chemical modifications are of utmost concern to scientists and processors alike. To keep pace with research progress, the development of more rapid and sensitive techniques and instruments is essential.

The need for a practical laboratory instrument to evaluate the nepping potential (tendency to form entangled knots) of raw cotton led to the development of the Nepotometer at North Carolina State College under contract with USDA. The Nepotometer is in many respects a miniature card designed to simulate on laboratory samples of cotton the effects of actions encountered during the carding operation which are largely responsible for nep formation. The ultimate purpose of the investigations at the SRRL is to establish the most satisfactory test procedure with the Nepotometer for evaluating nepping tendencies of different cottons. Studies to determine the effect of specimen weight were undertaken and suggestions on this aspect published. Further studies are in progress on over 40 cottons to determine the correlation between webs produced by the Nepotometer and by the carding machines in the mill.

The Fibrograph is the major instrument for measuring cotton length and length distribution with speed and economy. A Servo system, developed by the Southern Laboratory in 1952, automates the test for quicker, cheaper, and more accurate test results. Further improvements in performance have been developed recently to obtain greater accuracy and higher speeds of operation.

The uniformity of cotton sliver and roving is a criterion of the quality of these products. With the textile industry striving to produce higher quality yarns, numerous methods have been reported for rapidly evaluating the uniformity of sliver and roving. A popular instrument for this purpose is the Saco-Lowell sliver tester. Several years ago, a standard Saco-Lowell tester was converted to electrical recording at the SRRL. The instrument has proved to be very useful in textile research particularly because advantages of speed and accuracy are attained. A report has been published on the improved design and mechanics of converting the Saco-Lowell sliver and roving tester to an electrical recording system so that textile mills and other research organizations could take advantage of these improvements.

Current investigations on chemical modification of cotton to obtain fibers and fabrics possessing specific desirable properties have resulted in an entirely new application of infrared absorption spectroscopy; the identification of the type of modifications; the quantitative measurement of the degree of chemical modification; the elucidation of the structure of the modified cellulose molecule; or the determination of the kinetics of a modification reaction. The potassium bromide disc technique is being used for rapid, simple, and reproducible measurement of the infrared spectra of modified cotton fibers, yarns, and fabrics. Details of the technique have been described previously and current work reporting the wider application of this technique to chemically modified cottons has recently been published.

• **Utilization Outlook**—The current re-

search program at the SRRL emphasizes the improvement of those properties in cotton fabrics, yarns and fibers which produce superior wash-wear all-cotton garments. Research in this area is of immediate benefit and usefulness to the cotton textile industry and the consumer as well. It is of particular importance in maintaining cotton gains in the wash-wear market. As a consequence, many projects although directed toward other end-uses, include a survey of wash-wear properties to determine the potential application in the field. The THPC-APO flame retardant finish, for example, was evaluated for wash-wear properties and APO component was found to be a potential new wash-wear resin.

Much progress in the development of cotton products of better quality or those having specific properties to meet certain end use requirements will depend upon the availability of fundamental information. For example knowledge of the structure of cotton fibers is essential to the manufacturer who wants to make a better cotton wash-wear fabric as well as to the chemist who must devise the chemical treatment to achieve this end.

Additional fundamental information must be developed to answer questions on how cotton reacts with various compounds so that the chemist faced with the problem of designing a treatment to give cotton specific properties for a particular end use can with certainty select

the proper treatment. A great deal of basic research must be successfully accomplished before we can do these things with optimum efficiency. In supplementing the basic research, chemical, mechanical and engineering research is carried out to provide information and practices immediately useful to the cotton textile industry. Continuing research along these lines is expected to benefit industry by supplying cotton products of improved quality which can be processed efficiently at a low cost. Increased consumer demand for improved cottons and cotton products is of direct benefit to the farmer as well as the entire agricultural economy.

### Spur Farmers Gin Elects

Spur Farmers' Cooperative Gin Co. at Spur, Texas, has elected W. T. Williams president. Officers and directors include Jack Smith, vice-president; Jimmy Stewart, secretary; Joe Kidd, Marion Jordon, Hubert Karr and Bill Wyatt. Manager is Lloyd Hindman.

### Shippers Honor Biggs

Cotton shippers from all parts of the Belt honored Frank P. Biggs, retiring head of the New Orleans office of Commodity Credit Corp. on Sept. 23 in Dallas. Biggs was honor guest at a dinner.

## GIN SAWS

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# GIN ACCIDENTS

## *Always Bad News*

**G**IN ACCIDENTS are one of the most universal and costly problems of the industry. This is not news.

But every day, during the ginning season, somewhere, somehow, in some part of the Cotton Belt, a gin makes this kind of news. And it's not the type of news anyone wants to make.

National Safety Council has supplied The Press with figures on accidents at gins. These are figures from California, which made extensive reports on the problem in 1954 and again in 1956. While Beltwide figures are not available, the accident rate in other states doubtless would be as high—perhaps higher than in California.

In California, there were 1,180 disabling accidents at gins between 1952 and 1957. Eleven of these were fatal accidents. By years, the California figures were: 298 in 1952, 242 in 1953, 159 in 1954, 137 in 1955, 163 in 1956 and 181 in 1957. Fatal accidents were four in 1953, two each in 1952, 1955 and 1957, one in 1956 and none in 1954.

What causes gin accidents? The latest figures available from California in which details are given were for 1956. In that year 163 accidents caused sufficient disability to require absence from work for more than one day. Of these, 67 happened at machinery or conveyors in the gin. Twenty-six accidents were at the bale press, 14 at the gin stand, 10 at the lint cleaners, nine were associated with the suction apparatus and the remaining eight were at scattered locations.

Twenty-six accidents happened in connection with the handling of cotton, bales, bagging, sacks or similar containers.

## How To Be Safer

There were 17 accidents associated with working surfaces—ladders, elevated working areas, etc. Trailers, tractors and other vehicles caused 14 of the California mishaps, there were six accidents resulting from handling defoliants and similar chemicals, and 16 miscellaneous injuries.

Strain or overexertion was the most frequent accident reported in California. Thirty-one of the 49 accidents of this type occurred in lifting.

Thirty-nine accidents happened when workers were caught in or between pieces of machinery.

The bales press seemed to be the most dangerous spot, 26 of a 65 total. The press door accounted for the majority of the accidents, followed by the gin stand. Strains, sprains and dislocations (68) were the major claim, followed by cuts, lacerations, punctures and abrasions (27).

This study shows that the parts of the body most effected were the back and spine (41 accidents) and hands and fingers (40 accidents), or a combined total of about half of all accidents reported at California gins.

The National Safety Council puts out a safety instruction card, No. 513, for cotton gin operators, which every gin manager should have posted in a prominent place.

Here are the rules to follow, according to the National Safety Council.

1. Avoid loose or ragged sleeves and trouser cuffs; wear no gloves,

neckties or jewelry about machinery.

2. Keep all guards in place. Before moving the starting switch or lever on any machine, make sure no one is in a position to be injured.

3. Stop the machine before cleaning, oiling or adjusting it. Apply belt dressing only when the belt has stopped moving.

4. Never use your hand to clear the ribs on the gin breast. Use a stick for this purpose.

5. Do not attempt to unchoke screw conveyors or bucket elevators until the power has been turned off.

6. Keep your hands out from under the automatic tamper on bale presses. Never feed cotton by hand.

7. When making ties on cotton bales in the press box, avoid cuts by bending the ends of the ties under.

8. Use caution in releasing press box door locking lever—they might fly back and strike you.

9. Avoid foot and leg injuries when letting down the doors of common type up-packing press boxes, and when opening trap doors in the bottoms of seed bins.

10. Avoid strains by lifting loads chiefly with your leg and arm muscles—do not stoop over from the waist.

### Safety Committee Being Formed

Leaders of the cotton ginning industry are in the process of forming a safety committee. This group will function as a committee within the framework of the Textile Section of the National Safety Council, and will be officially announced this month during the National Safety Congress. Representatives of cotton ginners' associations, gin machinery manufacturers, USDA and the National Cotton Council met on Sept. 1 in Memphis to make preliminary plans for safety activities.

### Three Outstanding Tech Students To Take Tour

A cotton industry tour in Texas has been planned for the three outstanding agricultural students at Texas Tech College, Lubbock, this year as part of a program between the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. and Tech officials to reward top agricultural students.

The tour will be made next April during Easter holidays and will be the top prize in a contest for the students. Dr. A. W. Young, head of the Agronomy Department at Tech, is chairman of the tour contest. One top student from each of three divisions, Agronomy Department, Agricultural Economics Department and Textile Engineering Department, will be named to take the tour, and will be accompanied by a faculty member and a representative of PCG.

The tour will include visits to the Dallas Cotton Exchange, Lankart Seed Farms and Rogers Delinting Seed Co. both at Waco, and the Mission Valley Mills at New Braunfels.

The purpose of the tour is to offer students a chance to study various phases of the cotton industry in Texas and relate the importance of the High Plains area to the industry.

By HELEN TROY  
Editorial Assistant



## CALENDAR



• Dec. 5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Memphis, chairman.

1960

• Jan. 14-15—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 20-22 — Southern Weed Conference, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Dr. Walter K. Porter, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 3-6—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 5-6—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 5-6 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 5-6—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. E. O. McMahan, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.

• Feb. 5—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association convention, the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettles Bldg., Oklahoma City 8, Okla.

• Feb. 6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. Billy L. Shaw, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Greenville, and Martin Letchworth, Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., co-chairmen.

• Feb. 8-9—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 15-16 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 22-23 — Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint convention. Stephen F. Austin Hotel, Austin. Bruno E. Schroe-

der, Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary-treasurer.

• March 1-2—Western Cotton Production Conference, Bakersfield, Calif. Sponsors, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• March 7-9—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Midsouth Fairgrounds.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 7-9—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Associations. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 17-19 — West Coast Division Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles. Earl Garner, general chairman, P. O. Box 711, Chowchilla, Calif. Ned Mitchell, vice-chairman, P. O. Box 1832, Fresno. Carl Hogrefe, co-chairman, 1810 Milan Ave., Pasadena.

• April 3 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Tom Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• April 3-5 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds in Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• April 4-5—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 4-6 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Society headquarters 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• April 7-9 — American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual meeting. American Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla. For information, write ACMI, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

• May 2-3—American Cotton Congress. Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, general chairman, Hillsboro, Texas.

• May 10-11—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association convention. Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• May 16-17 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention.

Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 31-June 2—Eleventh annual Cotton Research Clinic, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C. For information write George Wells, public relations representative, National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200—18th St., N.W., Washington 6.

• June 5-7—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. N. L. Pugh, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Newport, Ark., general chairman.

• June 12-15—National Plant Food Institute annual meeting. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Institute headquarters 1700 K Street, NW, Washington.

• June 16-18—Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. C. M. Scales, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

• June 26-28 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Associations joint convention at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secy.-treas.

• June 26-28—The International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention, the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, secretary, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• October 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

## • Tire Cord Yarn Prices Lower

MAKERS of materials used in tire cord—rayon and nylon manufacturers to whom cotton lost most of the auto tire market—have cut prices recently.

Nylon manufacturers during August announced reductions in yarn prices of around 10 to 14 cents a pound. At the end of September, leading producers of rayon yarn for tires listed reductions to make their prices competitive.

## Labor Camp Closed

A Mexican labor camp in the Santa Clara Valley of California was closed recently following an inspection by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. Mitchell ordered 121 laborers transferred to "adequate accommodations" elsewhere.



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## • Council Begins Fall Interview Series

EIGHTY-ONE RADIO stations in 32 states and another on Guam are broadcasting the National Cotton Council's fall series of recorded interviews with name fashion designers and interior decorators.

The series, broadcasts of which began the week of Sept. 7, consists of nine interviews recorded by the Council in New York and released for local use at weekly intervals.

Interviewed for the series were outstanding designers in a number of different fields. These include Hope Skillman, fabric designer; John Weitz, sports-

wear designer; Melva Hobson, dress designer; Julie Taylor, necktie designer; Edith Hernandez, A.I.D., interior and industrial designer; Roger Hargreaves, A.I.D., N.S.I.D., interior design consultant; and Claire Schaffel, dress designer.

Stations requesting the series receive it for exclusive local broadcast.

Represented on the list of participating stations this year are stations in Juneau, Alaska, and Agana, Guam.

## Fire-Packed Bales Cause Loss

Fire-packed bales which smoldered overnight are believed to have caused the recent \$1,500 fire loss in cotton at W. G. White Gin, Lamesa, Texas.



## Film Features Peanut Butter

"THE THIRTY-SECOND GOURMET," is the title of a new TV film premiered Sept. 29 at the Peanut Butter Manufacturers' Association convention in Washington. The film, just completed in the test kitchens of Alabama Peanut Producers' Association, will show the nation's housewives how simple peanut butter recipes can perk up canned soups, frozen fish fillets and chicken pot pies, and add new flavor to biscuit, muffin, cookie, cake and frosting mixes, as well as ice cream.

## Fellowship Awardees Begin Studies

Recipients of the Cotton Ginning Engineering Fellowships for the 1959-60 school year are studying at Clemson College, in South Carolina.

They are Ivan W. Kirk, Lark, Texas; Joe E. Clayton, Tillar, Ark.; Wilbur E. Seigler, Wagener, S.C., and F. S. Wright, Grover, N.C.

The fellowships were contributed by the Clayton Fund, Houston, the Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, and the Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., Dallas, and are administered by the Foundation for Cotton Research and Education of the National Cotton Council.

## British Sewing Booklet Is Distributed

Sherwood Sewing Machines, a British firm, is distributing 5,000 copies of the British Cotton Board booklet, "Sewing At Home," with machines they sell.

Another 2,000 copies were distributed by the Electricity Development Association to its lecturers and demonstrators.

## One-Variety Warning Issued

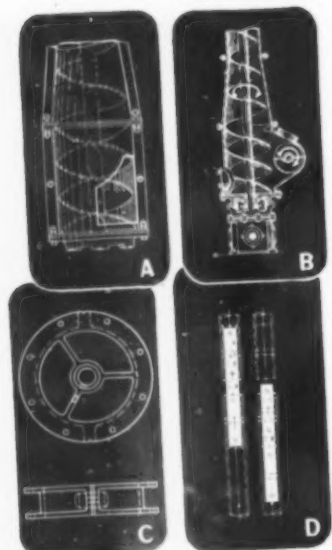
Acala cotton, only, can be grown in California, state officials have warned growers who have planted other varieties in tests. "We will get rough with anyone who tries it," commented Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner John Dixon. California's one-variety law is about 30 years old.

## You can't overload a **Screw-Lift**



Plan view of feeder at its transfer from horizontal to vertical. Pre-determined capacity is controlled by movement of material through this feeder and discharge always meets an empty flight of Lift. That is why Screw-Lift cannot be overloaded.

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**...and you get these additional exclusive features:**



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**B** The Expansion Relief Chamber where the horizontal feeder and vertical screw meet. This chamber provides 130% greater capacity than the rated volume of the unit. Build-up at juncture cannot occur.

**C** Our patented Split Stabilizer Bearings are located at each length of screw. The screw does not vibrate and whip is eliminated. Quiet operation assured, loaded or empty.

**D** Each length of Screw Conveyor within a Screw-Lift is connected by means of patented Slip Couplings. The couplings slide up or down within the pipe to permit removal of conveyor for inspection. This is a valuable time-saving feature and pays for itself many times over.

Screw-Lifts are available in 6 types and four sizes to suit any volume. They will handle from a trickle to 3,000 cu. ft. per hour of any free-flowing bulk material—moist or dry. Their application is unlimited; you can convey from receiving to storage; you can recycle; you can reclaim and load packers; you can use Screw-Lifts wherever you convey material.



May we submit our Brochure of installations? Let us help you engineer a Screw-Lift into your operations. Screw-Lifts are time, labor and money-savers.



ERNEST E. HARROUN

### • Screw Conveyor Names Harroun

THE APPOINTMENT of Ernest E. Harroun as comptroller of both Screw Conveyor Corp. of Hammond, Ind., and its wholly owned subsidiary, Screw Conveyor Pacific Corp., of Santa Clara, Calif., has been announced by Russell B. Maas, president and general manager.

Harroun, who majored in accounting and finance at Augustana College of Rock Island, Ill., was formerly accounting manager and division controller of the Luria Engineering Co., division of Luria Steel and Trading Corp. Prior to that he was chief accountant of the Strich Trailer Division of Freuhauf Trailer Corp.

Harroun will make his headquarters at the general office of Screw Conveyor Corp. at Hammond.

### • Wash-Wear Research Task Group Formed

INTENSIFIED efforts to improve wash-wear cotton fabrics have been instituted at the Southern Research and Development Division in New Orleans, La., the USDA center for cotton utilization research. A Wash-Wear Task Group under the direction of Dr. J. David Reid, a well-known scientist long active in wash-wear research at the Southern Division, will coordinate efforts of various investigation groups.

"Wash-wear is the most important development in cotton finishing in many decades," said Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the Southern Division, in announcing the formation of the Task Group. "We have already made significant contributions to the development of wash-wear cottons, but it is imperative for us to review our efforts and make them even broader and more efficient."

He pointed out that wash-wear fabrics increased domestic consumption of cotton by 10 per cent during 1958.

Problems in the wash-wear finishing of cotton fabrics are being attacked from a number of different angles at the Southern Division to supply know-how for the production of better wash-wear cotton articles for the consuming public.

Special emphasis will be placed on commercial possibilities of research develop-

ments, and contacts and cooperative work with garment manufacturers, commercial laundries, the Institute of Home Economics, state Experiment Stations, and others engaged in research and practical application of new findings.

"We are very anxious to do everything we can to make ideal wash-wear garments available to the public as soon as possible," Dr. Fisher said. "Such garments would have smooth, flat seams, sharp creases where creases are wanted, resistance to wrinkling during wear, and a finish that would be durable to laundering for the life of the fabric."

■ RUFUS GRISHAM, Western Cottonoil Co., is a director of Lubbock YMCA.

### Long Staple Action Approved

President Eisenhower has accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation against reducing the import quota for long staple cotton.

As pointed out previously in The Press, the action seriously restricts the U.S. Pima industry.

### ACMI Joins Federation

American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute has been elected to membership in the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries.

Seventeen countries belong to the Federation of trade association of spinners and manufacturers.



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### WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON!

Watson STORMPROOF is an early maturing, prolific, high quality cotton with light foliage. Bright in color, coarse in fiber, staple 1 1/16 inch, blight resistant . . . has excellent yield, stays in burr, good lint per cent, top grades. A perfect stripping or hand snapping cotton!

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# Keep Pease, Quite and Hominy

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

For the wells-fargo-express-benefits of these here oil mill mrgs and ginneres who half only been married a short time and for them that expect to be married before long I want to tell you something about this here falstaff side of the genus homicide that will hep you half pease—quite—and hominy about your home and far sight. You better remember this here thing by Nos. because you going to need it:

1. When your Mrs. has talked to another gossip over the phone for about a hr. and you half got tired of it dont never tell her dam it to hang up but go and git the muskeeter spray and spray about 7 or 8 times keeping 5 ft. away from her and then run out of your house and when you come back they wont be no talking for a while because women dont like that there spray atall.

2. When she does some back seat driving dont never tell to shet up or that will start a argyment that will last all thru the day.

3. After she feeds you on chicken a la queen—chicken fracas—boiled chicken—fried chicken—and chicken ever other way for a straight week dont never tell her that you are about to sprout feathers

but every once in a while break out with a crow like a chandileer and finely she will git the hint and bat the hell out of you but you wont half to eat no more chicken for a while.

4. Dont never tell her a lie or she will ketch you in it shore as the Good Lord made these here little apples and all other kinds of apples. Frinstance if you half got a date with a woman tell her that you got a date with a woman and she wont believe you and will fergit it but if you tell her that you are going to the lodge or to a poker game or something she will not believe you and will call up ever lodge that you belong to and ever poker friend you ever had and when she cant locate you she will know that you are out with a woman and there wont be no peace—quite and hominy for some time to come around yoe place. Tell a woman the truth if you want to keep out of a brier patch. Theys lots of other advice about this but I will save it for the time being.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Well ole Ike come staggering by agin and I wanted to talk to somebody about something and I said Ike what do you

think about this here civil rights thing that we keep reading about and he said hell people aint got no rights no more why a man cant even own a pet goat without paying no license and you cant slop a hog in the city limits but insted you got to pay a garbage tax of 1 & no/100ths \$ per mo. and at that they wont haul off no grass but if a man was allowed to slop a hog all he would half to do would be git rid of his likker bottles and besides he would half some good spare ribs—sausage and hams for winter time and another thing when he has got to git something done he has got to git a permit and he has got to show his drivers license—his tax receipt—his birth stifi cate—tell what his ma and pa died of and where they was borned—and he has got to show that he aint no hoss thief or cummunist—and even that he never pushed no little ducks in the crick—and no telling what else so they aint no sech thing as rights no more for nobody and you jest got to take what you git and like it and if you dont like it you jest dont like it and that is the end of the thing.

I said Ike this here is the freest country in the world and you should ought not to talk like that and he said I aint never been in no other country but the only thing I git free is a Sears & Raw-buck catalog—I used to git garden seed from the govt but I guess they are giving that to somebody that dont pay no taxes and lives in the artie circle nowadays. Well you git free pertection dont you I said well I guess so he said but I figger that a man ought to git something or other but it shore aint free according to these here reports about de-

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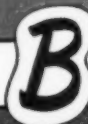
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Belton, South Carolina

fense cost—hell—let's go into the house and git a drink of water. Well we went and opened the front door and the Mrs. was halving a few hens for a bridge game and she said you two ole goats stay out of this here house and so we went out and ole Ike said shucks a mans home aint even free no more.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson

## Radio Advertising Is Favored in Spain

A survey after the 1959 "White Cotton Sales" in Spain indicated that many Spanish retailers prefer radio advertising to the traditional printed media.

Of the 600 leading retailers using window and counter display materials provided by "Servicio," the survey indicated that 51 percent also advertised on local radio, compared to 32 percent in local newspapers.

Another 16 percent advertised in local cinemas, and 15 percent distributed printed ads directly to customers. It was the first advertising of textile products many retailers had done, and 88 percent said sales increased during the promotion.

## Textile Research Intensified

Intensified textile research was reported to the Research and Technical Service Committee of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, meeting Sept. 25 at Charlottesville, Va. The group met at the Institute of Textile Technology.

Included in reports were a review of textile research by the Celanese Corporation of America; an analysis of research conducted at the Institute of Textile Technology on overdried and overmachined cotton; a summary of activities at the USDA Pilot Spinning Plant at Clemson, S.C.; and explanation of work conducted at ACMT's fiber testing laboratory at Clemson, S.C.

### New Bulletin

#### FABRIC CHARACTERISTICS IN DRESSES APPRAISED

Housewives say what they want most in a dress fabric is ability to hold shape, resistance to wrinkling, and colorfastness. This finding is reported in a publication just issued by USDA.

The research on which this report is based was undertaken jointly by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service and the Pennsylvania State University as part of a broad program to improve markets for farm products.

The women interviewed considered the amount of shrinkage and ease of cleaning to be particularly important for street dresses, and color and appearance of weave to be particularly important for dresses for special occasions.

The homemakers regarded cotton as the most versatile fiber. They considered it suitable for all summer situations by a substantial majority; its versatility was also evident for winter use. For town wear and special occasions in the winter, however, wool was favored.

Results of this study are contained in Marketing Research Report No. 338, "Consumers' Concepts of Fabric — A Marketing Study of the Relative Importance of Fabric Characteristics in the Selection of Women's Clothing." A free copy may be obtained from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25.

## New Green Book Published

The new 1959-60 edition of the International Green Book has been published by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

This standard directory of firms associated with the processing of oilseeds, and related businesses, sells for \$10 per copy, delivered, in the U.S. and \$12, foreign delivery. Copies may be ordered from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

The International Green Book is used throughout the world and is the only publication of its kind. Nearly 500 pages contain detailed information about firms and individuals in the oilseeds industry.

## Harvesting Slow on Plains

Less than one percent of the 1,775,000 bales of cotton produced on the West Texas High Plains was harvested during September, Lubbock reports indicate. Peak of harvesting will be during the last two weeks of October, unless weather is unfavorable.

## • 5,500,000 Bales To Be Exported

CONFIRMING the industry's views, USDA has officially forecast cotton exports this season of 5,500,000 bales or more. This would double last season's shipments of cotton from the U.S. to other countries.

Domestic mills should use about nine million bales, roughly 300,000 more than in 1958-59, USDA reports.

Cotton offtake, therefore, is expected to be about the same as the production of 14,500,000 bales or more from 1959 plantings.

## New Hydrogen Plant

Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co. is building a new hydrogen unit at its plant at 1351 Williams Street, Memphis. W. T. Maxwell, works superintendent, said the unit will produce about 325,000 cubic feet of 99.6 percent purity hydrogen daily. Production will start late this winter.

■ GENE E. WOODMAN, Hollis, Okla., has joined the field staff of National Cotton Council.

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ALL SIZES



ALL COLORS

## Jim Vaughan

(Continued from Page 7)

chievous kids thwarted this plan, however, by changing prices each night, so that the mill was likely to be advertising that it would pay \$125 for seed, when the price actually was \$25.

The esteem in which Jim Vaughan is held is suggested by some of the honors that have come to him (and those who know say that he has often refused to accept many others offered him).

• **Honored Many Times**—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association elected him president in 1942-43, and National Cottonseed Products Association in 1953-54. He has served both groups as a commit-

tee member and director many times, and now is a director of the National Association.

Vaughan has been a director of National Cotton Council, president of the Hillsboro Lions Club, chairman of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church, a Chamber of Commerce director and, as mentioned, alderman at Hillsboro for 16 years.

In addition to being president of the oil mill, Vaughan is a vice-president and director of Colonial Trust Co. in Hillsboro.

That Hillsboro people think a lot of the entire organization at Hill County Cotton Oil Co. is indicated by the fact that S. J. Vaughan, III, who is vice-president of the mill, also has held many honors. He

has been president of the Lions Club and of the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Methodist Church board of stewards, among other things. He is a director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

J. Perry Batis, treasurer of the mill, has been mayor of Hillsboro.

One most important member of the Vaughan family and mill organization has been left until the last, because she kept insisting that she be left out of the story entirely. That is Evelyn—Mrs S. J. Vaughan, Jr.—who is secretary of the mill, as she was long before she and Jim married in 1951. Evelyn is a painstaking bookkeeper and secretary, and auditors are high in their praise of her books.

The Hillsboro mill has one of the most attractive offices in the industry, and the flowers and furnishings plainly reflect the feminine hand of Mrs. Vaughan.

Jim, III, whom most people call Jimmy to distinguish from his father, is a graduate of the University of Texas School of Law. He served in Military Intelligence in World War II and was recalled to service during the Korean Conflict with a reserve unit. He was in Dallas with the Veterans' Administration legal department before he joined the oil mill organization in 1952.

Jimmy and his wife, the former Martha Gibson of Dallas, have two children, 10-year-old Ed and seven-year-old Betty. (They are already campaigning to attend next year's Texas Crushers' Convention in San Antonio, as they were left home last year.)

Fishing long has been Jim Vaughan's hobby, and there is nothing that he enjoys more than watching Grandson Ed's growing interest in this sport. Jim and Evelyn have a beautiful cabin cruiser on nearby Lake Whitney, but Jim beamed when he told us that Ed doesn't like to ride in the boat—he wants to stop to fish.

Yard work is Jim's other hobby, and he and Evelyn enjoy working together with the flowers and shrubs at their home. Jim actually works, too, Evelyn and Jimmy testify; but his longtime friend and business associate in Hillsboro, Will Siddons, tells a different version:

"When I go by the yard," says Siddons, "I find Jim using one hand to guide a power mower around the yard, while poor Evelyn is struggling to push a heavy sweeper to get up the grass trimmings." Siddons claims to have helped Evelyn; but it was such hard work that he told Jim he should get a mule to do the job.

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## PLAINS

High Yields—Ease of Picking—Resistance to Wilt—Earliness—Good Fibre Quality—Adaptable to Varied Climatic Conditions.

### Another Great Cotton

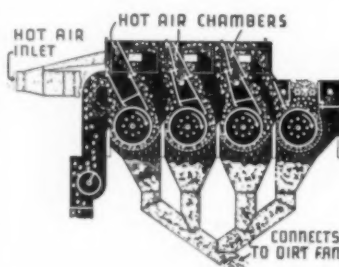
## AUBURN 56

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### Edible Fats Again Will Set Record

Supplies of edible fats and oils in the U.S. will set another record high in the marketing year which began on Oct. 1, USDA reports.

September conditions of oilseed crops and related factors indicated that the volume available will be about 10 percent larger than the previous peak of 13 billion pounds (oil equivalent and oils) reached during 1958-59.

Prospective cottonseed oil output is 27 percent larger than last season's total, while a 11 percent rise in lard production is forecast. Because of increased carry-over stocks, supplies of soybean oil will almost reach the level of last season.





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1 **The Press** is the official publication for the National Cottonseed Products Association (oil mills), the National Cotton Ginners' Association, and *each* state ginners' association from California to the Carolinas. This gives you *accepted* readership throughout these industries.

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# Classified Advertising

**RATES AND CLOSING DATES:** Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Filter presses, screening tanks, expellers, linters wood or steel, single and double box all-steel linter baling presses, Bauer #199 seed cleaners and separating equipment, 42" and 60" rolls, 30" to 48" bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, various size filter presses, boilers, Roots blowers, hydraulic press room equipment, hull beaters, attrition mills.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension, 75 h.p. motors. French 60" rolls. Carver 141-saw linters. Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 153 separating unit. Butters 141-saw machines, 36" and 42" Chandler hullers. Carver 48" huller, 36" attrition mills. Motors and starters. All-steel sand and holl reel. Filter press. Roots #7-17 blower and pipe, D-K hull packer, 72" French cookers. Fort Worth linter cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-9958.

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack coolers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

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**FOR SALE**—Three 3-high 72" French cookers, 24" jacketed rings, jacketed bottoms, complete with silent drives. Excellent condition.—Guthrie Cotton Oil Co., P. O. Box 446, Phone BUtler 2-4400, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

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## MR. GINER

Do you know there will be 355 points difference between middling one inch spotted and light spotted cotton?

Are you prepared for this?  
Have a limited number of used lint cleaners and combers in Moss, Lummus, Hardwicke-Etter, Murray and Continental.

## BILL SMITH

Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847  
Box 694 Abilene, Texas

**FOR SALE**—Six Continental re-gin stands. Fully equipped with latest type pulleys. Price \$3,000 F.O.B. Bakersfield, Calif.—S and F Cotton Company, Paul Falkenstein, owner, P. O. Box 1502, Bakersfield, Calif. Phone FAirview 5-7419.

**FOR SALE**—3-90 1954 Model complete Murray outfit to be moved. With 14' bur machine, 24-shelf tower drier, 72" cleaner, special Super Mitchell, etc. This gin has only ginned 2,486 bales.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—One 5-90 all-steel complete gin outfit to be moved. Will consider reasonably late model 5-90 outfit. No junk will be considered. State the equipment in gin and price first letter.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Experienced gin salesman for excellent position now open in Southeast.—Box 7, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**FOR SALE**—Power transmission rope—1900 feet of new 1 1/4-inch, four strand rope for power transmission drives at less than half price.—Buckeye Cellulose Corp., P. O. Box 6746, Hollywood Station, Memphis 8, Tennessee.

**PROFITABLE BUSINESS** for sale—Closely allied with ginning. Established in 1913. Excellent volume of business, could be increased 25% to 50% or more if desired. Reasonable overhead. No loss on accounts. Twenty-five thousand dollars cash required. Further information on contact.—Box 47, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Hart Cotton Moisture Meters

may be ordered through

Leo Gerdes, Box 373, Leland, Miss.; Gordon Equipment Co., Fresno, Calif.; The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., Fresno, Calif., and Dallas, Texas; Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., Lubbock or Dallas, Texas; or directly from Hart Moisture Meters, 336 W. Islip Blvd., Babylon Long Island, N.Y.

**Prices:** FOB Babylon. Battery Units: Type R-41B, \$231 and R41 with lower moisture range, \$196; Type CU2, \$280; Type K101, \$360; Type K103, 110-volt plug-in, \$400.

**Plus:** Bale and Trailer probe, \$30; Seed Cotton Cup, \$20. Cotton Picker.

**SCALES FOR SALE**—Several used truck and cattle scales, 16", 22" and 34". Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 1609 42nd St., Lubbock, Texas. Phones: SHerwood 4-7489, SHerwood 4-8760.

**FOR SALE**—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Drip-proof, \$3,875.00 Net.  
(2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/960 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Drip-proof, \$5,130.00 — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cyl/Endr 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin-6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

**SEE US** for parts for all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin Belt Dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

**SALES—Service—Repair—Installation**—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales. Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 4-2588, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

## New Bulletin

## MAGNI-POWER NEW "B-2" SERIES PERMANENT PLATE MAGNETS

Magni-Power Co., Wooster, Ohio, has just announced the introduction of their new B-2 series of permanent plate magnets. Full details on the complete "B-2" line are now available in the "B-2" series brochure, written especially for manufacturers and processors with metal contamination or tramp iron problems in ceramic, food processing, cotton ginning, feed, clay products, plastics and other related industries.

The "B-2" series has been custom engineered to efficiently handle flow lines of varying depths moving through chutes, hoppers, spouts, tables, belts, etc. A choice of three magnetic faces, of fixed, suspended or hinged installation, and lengths from 2" to 84" provide an individually designed permanent plate magnet of virtually any size to meet specific manufacturing applications at production line cost.

While the details of permanent magnetic operation and application are included in the new brochure, Magni-Power recommends that users take advantage of their complete Application Engineering Service to insure the proper selection of magnetic equipment to solve unusual tramp metal problems, and to suggest other adaptations of magnetic equipment. Additional information and a free copy of the new "B-2" series Plate Magnet brochure is available by writing Magni-Power Co., P. O. Box 122, Wooster, Ohio, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Carlisle Gin Has Meeting

The Carlisle Cooperative Gin, near Lubbock, Texas, has elected S. B. Nelson president for the coming season. Other officers and directors are E. W. McFarlin, vice-president; Russell Bean, secretary; O. W. Smith, T. F. Andrews, Milton Kirksey, S. E. McWhorter and George Langford. Manager is F. M. Jack.

## Field Day To Be Oct. 8

Lubbock (Texas) Experiment Substation will hold its annual Field Day on Oct. 8.

## Cottonseed Price Support Plan

USDA announced at press time a "standby" plan on cottonseed price supports and oil for the 1959 season. With cottonseed prices now at about support levels, the plan will be made effective if prices drop. Similar to last year's conversion program, the plan provides for mills to buy seed and sell back the equivalent oil.

## • Rains Hurt Quality, Delay Harvesting

RAINS during the last week of September have lowered grades and delayed harvesting of the cotton crop in parts of the Belt. Rainfall of 10 inches or more in parts of the Carolinas resulted from the hurricane which struck the coast near Charleston, S.C., Sept. 28, and moved inward. Extent of the damage to cotton could not be estimated at press time.

Rains that were locally heavy also fell in the Southwest during the week as the result of a cold front moving in from the Rockies, and cotton picking was at a standstill over much of Texas as this was written. Conditions are likely to cause increased complaints of spotted cotton grades.

## Soybean Pricing Policy Set

USDA has announced that the selling price during the October-December, 1959, period for soybeans in the CCC inventory for domestic crushing and export will be the market price but not less than 20 cents per bushel above 1959 county price-support rates. This will apply to both 1958- and 1957-crop soybeans in the CCC inventory.

This price basis is designed to encourage the orderly movement of 1959-crop soybeans into commercial channels. The pricing basis for CCC-owned soybeans after Dec. 31 will be announced before that date.

The county support rate for Grade No. 2 soybeans at the point of storage will be used in determining the minimum sales price in-store. Value of any transit billing will be added. Market discounts for quality factors will apply.

USDA also announced that both 1957- and 1958-crop soybeans will be eligible for exchange under the barter program beginning Oct. 1. The pricing for barter will be the same as for other sales, except that delivery will be f.o.b. vessels, Great Lakes Ports and delivery at ports elsewhere.

## Explosion Damages Gin, Injures Two at Tahoka

Carmack Gin's new plant at Tahoka, Texas, was damaged by an explosion on Sept. 29. Two employees were struck by flying debris and slightly injured.

Firemen said the blast may have been caused by gas collected in a dryer.

## Oil Processing Plant

A modern plant to produce shortening, cooking and salad oil and margarine is beginning operations at Teheran, Iran. It is an additional facility of the oil mill of Pars Cotton Ginning & Oil Mill, a division of S. H. Ghassemieh, Ltd.

## Soybean Pest Spreading

The soybean cyst nematode has been found for the first time in Illinois, USDA reports, and new infestations have been discovered in Kentucky and Missouri.

## Level Terraces Hike Yields

Level terraces increased cotton yields an average of 19.3 percent for a five-year period at Spur (Texas) Experiment Substation.

## Plutocrats, Too, Need Parity

# Fellow Sharecroppers, Arise

**FOLKS WHO LIVE ON SHARES**—shares of stock, that is—need protection just as much as farmers or members of unions. At least, that is the view expressed by Herbert A. Leggett and the fellow from whom he borrowed the idea—just as we borrowed the following article by Leggett from Arizona Progress. Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz., is the outfit that pays Leggett to write stuff like this:

"In our 13 years of filling this frontal void we have never resorted to a ghost writer or guest editor. But this month we are discarding precedent and allotting the space to Bernstein-Macauley, Inc. of 341 Madison Ave., N.Y.C., our favorite Investment Counselors, to discuss the recent growth in corporate stockholders. Pointing out that "share-owners" now outnumber union members, farmers or war veterans, their analysis of its significance is skeletonized herewith (the dots are ours):

"By organizing shareholders, an astute politician could keep himself at the forefront of the national scene and the resulting Stocbloc would be a power with which all parties and groups would have to reckon . . . Just as the farm program was necessary to maintain the existence of the farmer—that bulwark of rugged American individualism—so is it necessary to nurture and protect shareholders . . . The first proposal would be that no purchaser of common stock need ever sell it below cost. He would have the privilege, in case of emergency, to borrow his cost—which would be the holder's parity price—from the Government . . . If his stock didn't go up—in say a year or two—the loan would be forgiven and the government would own the stock . . . The Stockholders' Credit Corp. (S.C.C.)

would take its place beside the Commodity Credit Corp. (C.C.C.) . . . The stocks the government got stuck with—er—acquired under the loans would be stockpiled (pun unavoidable) . . . The S.C.C. would either sell them at a propitious time or give them away to worthy institutions such as its own pension funds, the Smithsonian Institute, etc., or the underprivileged in our country or abroad . . . Whatever the government did to maintain stock prices would be in its own interest as it would reduce the number of under-water loans . . . It might even stock pile common stocks as a national defense measure and pay corporations not to issue new stocks just as it paid farmers not to produce . . . So many institutions, trusts, foundations, etc., own common stocks the very social and economic security of the country demands that values be maintained . . . The line forms on the Left!"

*"(The foregoing information is not guaranteed, but gee, it is the easiest column we ever turned out.)"*

## "Margarine and the Farmer"

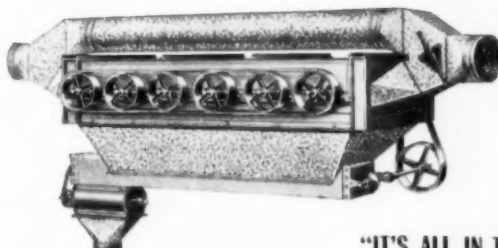
"Margarine and the Farmer" is the title of a new booklet distributed by National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

The publication points out, among other facts, that \$100 million worth of soybean oil, \$25 million worth of cottonseed oil and other oils valued at \$5 million were used in margarine in 1958.

## Group Tours New Gin

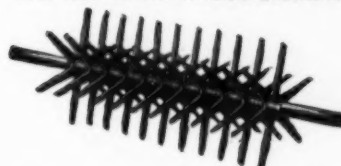
A tour of the new Salyer, Calif., cotton gin was made by the Corcoran District Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 29.

## 6-Cylinder STACY AIRLINE CLEANER WITH BY-PASS



Furnished with Flat Belts or V-Belts, Wire Screen or Grid Bars.

"IT'S ALL IN THE SPIDER CYLINDER"



With or without By-pass.

Also made in Four and Eight Cylinders.

Open Type Cylinders do not reduce Suction.

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Anywhere — Anytime

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Lummus Gin Repair Parts Dayton Belts



laugh it off!

Dispatcher: If a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it.

Driver: "Oh, come now. Didn't you steal kisses from your wife before you were married?"

Dispatcher: Well, you heard what I said.

The Gal—Don't be so impolite! You've yawned five times while I was talking to you.

The Gob—I wasn't yawning—I was trying to say something.

"Want to have a baby," said the Japanese woman in the clinic. The doctor asked her several questions, then instructed her to remove her clothes, lie on the table and cover herself with the sheet. "I'll be back in a few minutes," he said cheerily, "and then we'll see if you can have a baby."

"No! No!" objected the woman. "Want to have Japanese baby!"

On a questionnaire asking: "What is the principal contribution of the automobile age?" the following answer was given by a college student: "It has practically stopped horse stealing."

"Sometimes," said the mistress to the new maid, "it will be necessary for you to help me upstairs."

"I understand, madam," replied the girl, "I drink a bit myself."

"Why not marry," said Mr. Newlywed to the woman-hater, "and have a wife to share your lot?"

"It sounds all right," was the reply, "but some of these shareholders blossom into directors."

Geologist's Steno: "Do you think a seismic explosion can cause enough vibration to bring rain?"

Oil Man's Steno: "Well, I am not so sure about that, but I've seen a shotgun bring a shower."

Think how a mother kangaroo must feel on a rainy day when the kids can't play outside.

Production Man: "When I married you I thought you were an angel."

Little Wifey: "So that's why you never bought me any clothes!"

Judge: "Now, tell the court how the accident happened."

Defendant: "Well, I dimmed my lights and was hugging the curve . . ."

Judge: "So you were. Fifty dollars and fifty days."

A smart-alec tourist tried to show up the backwoods storekeeper by asking, "Can you change this \$18 bill?"

The storekeeper surveyed the contents of his cash register and replied evenly, "Yeah—you want 3 sixes or 2 nines?"

Papa Bear—Somebody's been drinking my whisky.

Mama Bear—Somebody's been drinking my gin.

Baby Bear—Hic!

"Children do brighten a home."

"Ours sure do . . . never turned off a light switch yet."

# SHEET METAL FABRICATORS

*We Manufacture:*

- High Efficiency Cyclone Dust Collectors.
- All Metal Bootless Type Traveling Telescope.
- All Metal Bootless Type Stationary Telescope.
- Rubber-Lined Elbows.
- Lint Traps for Lint Cleaner Discharges.
- All Steel Customer Seed Bins.
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*Write or Call for Further Information*

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

2910 Ave. "A"

Phone SH 7-2585



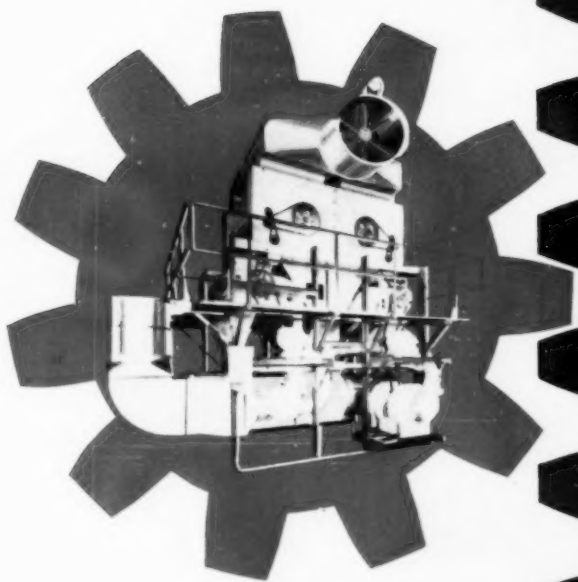
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CROWN BRAND REX VARIETY  
for 1960 Planting

- EARLY MATURITY
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- HIGH YIELD
- 36% TO 38% GIN TURNOUT

Write for Name of your Nearest Dealer

**REX SEED, INC.**  
PARKIN ARKANSAS



*geared  
to top  
performance*

# MOSS LINT CLEANERS

*provide unmatched service and satisfaction*



The busy ginning season is *no* time for *down* time! Precision engineered MOSS LINT CLEANERS are establishing top records of perfect performance hour after hour, day after day with seldom a single stop for servicing. The MOSS is a workhorse . . . not a temperamental, experimental piece of equipment. In every MOSS there is the "built-in bonus" of engineering experience.

This saving in operation and maintenance cost is only a part of the profit picture for you. MOSS LINT CLEANERS have a proven history of raising all cotton a full grade or more, improving color and providing uniform staple length. This means added dollars on every bale for the grower . . . greater ginning volume for you. MOSS LINT CLEANERS are geared to give you the *most* for your investment. Call or write for details now!

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LINT CLEANER CO.

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Memphis, Tennessee

# "...WE MUST AVOID OVERDRYING"

## PROMINENT ARKANSAS GINNER IS STRONG BELIEVER IN QUALITY PRESERVATION

Tom Murchison is president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and a leading exponent of quality preservation. Writing in the September 19 issue of THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS, Mr. Murchison said: "I am convinced that one of the things we must do to preserve quality during ginning is avoid overdrying." You can get rid of this danger to cotton quality with the Hardwicke-Etter Moistrite Conditioner. Its flat-end shelves fluff cotton, slow it down momentarily for better air penetration *with less heat*. Its 2-cylinder fluff-and-clean attachment opens wads of cotton, gets out lots of trash. Add the H-E automatically controlled Uni-Matic Heater to the Moistrite Conditioner and you have the industry's *finest* moisture control center . . . and the *safest*!



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SHERMAN, TEXAS

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Each Murray machine is designed to do a specific job and to work in coordination with all other units.

Murray Cotton Ginning Machinery is known for its fine quality and dependable performance. Available in any size or capacity to suit the needs of any customer or particular condition.

Murray is the world's largest manufacturer of Cotton Ginning Machinery.

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